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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the French Steamship Europe at this Port.

Letters from Our Correspondents at Paris, Munich and Athens.

The Situation in Europe---Standing on a Political Volcano.

The French Army Dissatisfied and Eager for War.

Bismarck's Plans for the Consolidation of Germany.

New Coalitions for the Settlement of the Eastern Question.

Critical Position of Affairs in the Kingdom of Greece.

The French steamship *Europe*, which sailed from Havre on the 27th, *via* Brest on the 29th of September, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings files of French papers to the 27th.

The mails of the steamship *Hibernian* also arrived yesterday.

FRANCE.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Political Volcano—Threatened Renewal of the Mediterranean Question—Nobody Satisfied with the Late War—The Growth of Population in France—Massacre of the Innocents—The Late Marquis de Boissy.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 28, 1866.

The earthquake has furnished the opposition journals an excellent occasion for launching the incendiary word, "We are standing on a volcano!" But the volcano in this case is a political one, and is composed of various elements. The failure of France to obtain out of the late war a rectification of frontiers; the declaration of the Emperor that such a rectification would be required in a contingency which has been realized, and the threatened opening of the great struggle for the possession of the Mediterranean—these are the elements that fill the air with unseen and terrible phantoms.

HOW THE ARMY FEELS.

The army pretends that the prestige of France has been lowered by the events of the Summer, and that a war is needed to reëstablish this prestige. The people generally concur in this view of the case, and will not offer any serious opposition to a war. There were not enough people killed in this Prussian campaign; there are new tactics and new guns to be tried, and the work even in a political point of view was only half done. Nobody is satisfied, not even Prussia, which appears as willing to try it over again as any of the others. The spirit of war is certainly abroad in the land.

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN FRANCE.

Nothing could be more pitiable than the whining manner in which the question of the growth of population is treated in France. Of the great Powers of Europe, the two Catholic Powers—France and Austria—but especially France, do not increase much in population, while the non-Catholic Powers—Russia, England and Prussia—do. Now, as the soil and climate of France are admirable, as her situation is unsurpassed for the development of industrial and commercial resources of every kind, and as her people are born with the ordinary share of brain, the solution of this question of the non-increase of population becomes a grave one. The nations which surround France not only increase in a ratio triple or quadruple that of France, but—most menacing of all—they are agglomerating their power, as in Italy and Germany, and are thus surrounding France with a swelling, overtopping wave, which may break over and submerge the country at any time.

The safety of France does not, therefore, rest in her military *esprit*, nor her heavy armament; *she must increase her population*. This is the solution of the problem, and it requires her immediate attention, for the danger is great, and is only a few years' distance from us. This, too, is admitted to be the solution, and what do you suppose is proposed to meet it? A universal *non possumus!* Instead of looking the difficulty in the face, instead of looking about to find a remedy, they sit down and whine, and say they can do nothing. *Et la mer monte toujours!* If you want a redoubt or a fortified town taken, if you want a handsome house built, or an architectural or artistic problem solved, the Frenchman is the man to do it; but if you open upon him the subject of common-school education for the masses, of the elevation of the peasantry, of anything, in fine, which trenches upon the attributes of the Church and the priesthood, he is unmanned, and avows his impuissance.

MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS.

And yet in the instruction of the masses lies the question of the increase of population. Fewer children are born in France than the surrounding nations, because fewer people are able to marry, and when married, to afford large families. Moreover, two-thirds of the children of the poor—that is to say, sixty-six on the hundred, die under one year of age, mostly from ignorant and culpable nursing, while of the rich, thirty-three per cent. die at the same age from the same cause! Enough children die in all countries from ignorant nursing, but France takes the lead so far in this matter as to make one shudder in reading the statistics. And yet the legislators of the country appear satisfied. This "massacre of the innocents" is as culpable as that ordered by Herod, for if this one is not by order, it is at least within the possibility of prevention, and no one raises a voice for its prevention. Whenever the army and the common school budget are reversed; whenever the State decides to give four hundred millions to elevate the intelligence of the poor peasantry, and forty millions to the army, instead of the contrary, then, and not till then, will France commence to get out of the way of the avalanche of population which will soon overwhelm her from neighboring States. Whenever here in Paris even the State stops building on every corner monumental barracks and gilded churches and palaces, and goes to building school-houses, the people may hope that the reform has commenced which is to relieve them from their present alarm; for (will the reader believe it?) in all Paris, in all this city of gilded palaces, there is not one decent school-house for the poor. This one fact throws a flood of light on the question, and will relieve your astonishment as to the growth of population.

THE MARQUIS DE BOISSY.

One of the most original characters of Paris has just died at his country seat of Louveciennes, at Marly-le-roi, near Paris. I cannot do better than to copy the following biography from the pen of one of the deceased's friends:

"The Marquis DE BOISSY was born at Paris in 1798. He at first entered the army, but resigned his epaulettes to pass into diplomacy. Elected to the Council General of the Department of Cher, where he possessed large landed estates, M. DE BOISSY already gave marks of that caustic and aggressive humor, softened, however, by a fine *bonhommie*, which formed the characteristic trait of his whole life. The 7th of November, 1839, a royal decree signed by LOUIS PHILLIPPE called the Marquis DE ROUILLE DE BOISSY to the Chamber of Peers. A year later the new peer launched out into journalism, and devoted a part of his fortune to the establishment of the *Legislateur*, a paper which had but an ephemeral life, notwithstanding the real talent displayed in its columns."

M. DE BOISSY was never at fault in a quick repartee. One might compose a dozen volumes from the wit he has spent in his parliamentary life. Every one recollects his continual squabbles with the Duke PASQUIER, President of the Chamber of Peers, who spent half his time in the chair in admonitions of the rebellious peer.

"The Marquis DE BOISSY makes the Chamber a purgatory for me," said the eloquent President one day in an under tone.

"It is only a foretaste!" retorted the Marquis, who had heard the remark.

In the first years of the Government of July, the witty peer laid the foundation of his popularity in attacking the scandals of the day. He was one of the three peers who, in the month of February, 1848, accepted an invitation to the banquet of the Twelfth Arrondissement. The next day, in the midst of the tempests of the Chamber, he solemnly prophesied the downfall of LOUIS PHILIPPE!

The 4th of March, 1853, M. DE BOISSY was appointed Senator by NAPOLEON III. It is said that when the new Senator was presented to the Emperor to take the usual oath, he said, in reply to some words of flattery by His Majesty: "Sire, does not your Majesty know that the device of the Rouillé de Boissys is: *Independence and Devotion*."

Such was in effect since his entrance into the Senate the political conduct of M. DE BOISSY, more independant than any, more devoted than any, he found the means of saying to every one, under that Gallic form which was peculiar to him, the most difficult truths. A giver of disinterested councils, but not a giver of holy water to the Court, he was certainly one of the most original characters of the epoch.

In 1828 the Marquis DE BOISSY married Mlle. DE FOLLEVILLE, with whom he had one child, a daughter, who married the Prince DE LEON, and who preceded her father to the grave a few months ago. He married again in 1851, at Florence, the beautiful and celebrated Countess GUICCIOLI, (the friend of BYRON,) who survives him, a handsome and much courted woman, at nearly seventy years of age.

A short time before his death the witty Senator received the visit of his spiritual confessor. "Monsieur l'Abbé," said he, with that fine smile on his face which we shall see no more, "Monsieur l'Abbé, you have made a visit *ad limina!*" These were his last words; he died with a witticism on his lips.

The Marquis was much loved in the neighborhood of his country place for his large charity, and leaves behind him a wide-felt regret. MALAKOFF.

The Mexican Debt in France—What Napoleon Should Do.

From Le Siècle, Sept. 26.

The controverted question of the Mexican loan has, in latter times, made two considerable steps, one forward and the other backward. For the one part, the French Government has concluded with the Government of MAXIMILIAN a treaty, by which the latter abandons a portion of the Customs income to secure the interest on the loan it contracted in France. On the other, the finance commission of Mexico published a note from which it appears that the payment of the coupons falling due on the 1st of October next, is postponed, the Mexican Government not having the necessary funds. A very excusable anxiety and legitimate disquietude reigns among the holders of Mexican obligations. * * * But though we have foreseen what has come to pass to-day, we have never held and do not hold, that the situation of the holders of Mexican bonds is without weight. * * * They have given their money, they have given it, *because the French Government covered the loan with its moral guaranty, because it expressed its entire confidence in establishing the Mexican Monarchy, to which it gave and promised to give its most effective assistance.* * * * Since the embarrassments of Mexico have become as evident as light, three opinions are manifesting themselves in regard to these Mexican bondholders.

One demands purely and simply *what is impossible*, that is, that France should wholly assume the engagements imprudently contracted by the Government of MAXIMILIAN.

Others, on the contrary—a very small number indeed—*desire that all should count for nothing*, neither the circumstances under which the loans were contracted, nor the protection to which the creditors have an incontestable right. For these the words moral guaranty are as nothing. *We, for a long time already, have placed ourselves between these two extremes.* We believe firmly, that it would be doing injustice to impose upon the mass of taxable French all the burdens the Mexican Government has assumed with so much levity; but, on the other hand, we also believe firmly, that a *moral guaranty* is something serious, and that it is impossible, viewed from the standpoint of the dignity and honor of France, to leave without protection so many interests, which wrongly or with reason—*and wrongly say we*—have allowed to engage in Mexico. * * * We want that the French Government should compel the Government of MAXIMILIAN to keep its obligations with its creditors, our countrymen; it did that much in making a treaty which puts in our hands a portion of the Mexican Customs revenue. If that treaty be insufficient, take more effective measures; *if the Government of Maximilian is destined to a speedy death, then treat with the United States to assure to Mexico a regular succession upon conditions determined in advance.*

Curiosities of French Journalism.

Under the curious title of "L'article Revolver" the *Liberté* of Sept. 25 publishes some sharp remarks on a system frequently followed by a great number of the French provincial journals, but which stood out more prominently on the occasion of the Marquis DE LALALETTE lately publishing his circular to the diplomatic agents of France. That portion of the French Press receive every day from Paris a lithographic sheet containing the latest news of the day, and very often observations on any important political document. In numerous cases the journals in question merely copy the articles so received, the whole being, of course, favorable to the Government. Hence arises the identical character of the observations to which the *Liberté* alludes in the following passages:

"Picture to yourself a lot of lads at a college, writing with zeal and emulation for the prize of French composition; then imagine the astonishment of the Professor on discovering that the thirty essays are all alike; that they begin with the same word and end with the same phrase; and that this Siamese resemblance is followed up through the whole length of the piece produced. After his first astonishment, the master will soon arrive at the conviction that his thirty pupils have religiously copied some common model, and that they are not likely to reflect any great lustre on his institution. The Director of the Press Department at the Ministry of the Interior has just had a surprise of the same nature. The journals having the privilege of receiving the Government advertisements had received on the same day the Circular of Sept. 16 as a subject for remark. The same day, at the same hour, the *Journal de Chartres*, the *Echo de la Marenne*, the *Union Bretonne*, the *Messager de la Sarthe*, the *Journal d'Alençon*, the *Journal d'Ille-et-Vilaine*, and a score of others which we have not time to enumerate, published the same laudatory article on the Circular of Marquis DE LA VALETTE, signed, however, on the Chassepot system, with a different name in every journal. What is this mystery? Whence comes this article, *à la pieuvre*, whose tentacles touch at the same moment the four cardinal points of France? Who is the naughty pupil who passed this copy to his fellow-students? To these questions we can give no reply. But what is certain is that you will not feel inclined to place your children in an institution whose students are formed under such loose rules of discipline."

GERMANY.

OUR MUNICH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Eastward Course of Empire—The Oriental Question—Prussian Diplomacy—South German Opinion of Bismarck.

MUNICH, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1866.

Bishop BERKELEY wrote for America only when he penned his great words "Westward the star," &c. Europe reads it "Eastward." Seventy years ago England stood at the head of Europe; now the *Times* find fault first with their navy, next with their army, and cannot conceal from itself the fact that the "tight, little island" is not what it once was. NAPOLEON III. has held France in the ascendant for fifteen years, but the spell of French power on the Continent for the Germans have found that they can be great without help. Prussia inherits the Roman military system, and with the death of NAPOLEON III. will pass completely over to her the domination of the Continent.

France and England have long since found that they had attained their utmost in Europe, and must look to the East for new empire; Russia has never looked anywhere else since the partition of Poland, and now Austria is added to the list of those nations that must grow Eastward or grow no more. On the day that the battle of Koniggratz was fought, sovereignty migrated from Vienna to Pesth; to-day the Hungarians are masters of the Austrian Empire, and the Emperor sends his Ministers down to Pesth to confer with them, and sometimes goes himself. The little that Berlin left Pesth took away, and in twenty years (it may be longer) Vienna will become a border city of Germany, whose capital will be Berlin, while the Austrian Empire will have its seat at Pesth, and its eastern limit at the Golden Horn. VICTOR EMMANUEL must have his capital in Rome, and the Pope in Jerusalem. This will be the "Europe of Peace."

Prussia will probably be occupied many years in consolidating Germany, and appears to be the only Power of Europe that, both from position and interest, will not stretch out its dominion to the east. And yet Prussia has a growing influence there. A correspondent in Jerusalem, writing to a German paper, narrates an incident which shows that the cannon of Koniggratz reverberated even in the Holy City. The Prussian Government had given orders to have built in the Greek Garden a house for a sisterhood called the Deaconesses, and, contrary to its universal custom, the Turkish Government opposed no obstacles or hindrances whatever. It has acquired a new respect for that Government that promises to be one of its ablest protectors against the Czar.

What new coalitions the Oriental question will shape the time has not yet ripened. Europe has too lately emerged from the German troubles to have fully settled its Eastern policy. It is noticeable, however, that three months ago, when the Emperor of the French wrote his celebrated letter to DROUYN DE LHUYS, he dwelt much on the "great part that Austria must play in Germany," but after the war is ended, and LA VALETTE is set to write out the Imperial policy, he says: "Meantime Austria, freed from her Italian and German cares, will no longer waste her strength in fruitless rivalry, but, concentrated in East Europe, with a population of thirty-five millions, Austria will stand there, a Power from whom France is divided by no hostility of interest." Following this significant declaration, there is an exchange of official telegrams between Vienna and Paris only less than that which occurred after the fighting in Bohemia. Intelligent and thoughtful Germans have expressed to me their fears of an alliance between France and Austria. Is this about to be consummated? They are natural allies in the Oriental question; both border on the Mediterranean, and it will be the interest of France to keep Austria strong enough to check the Czar, which can be done by extending her Empire to the Bosphorus, for Austria will answer this purpose much better than Turkey. On the other hand, the Vienna papers make mention of rumors of a quadruple alliance—America, Russia, Prussia and Italy. This would not be unnatural, but it is hardly probable. At any rate, the East is the country, and Greece will be the starting-point of a new adjustment. It is conjectured here that for once NAPOLEON was caught napping, and that he suddenly found the Greek question had gone too fast. England proposed to Turkey to sell Candia to Greece, the news of which was received with immense enthusiasm in Athens. The newsboys sold 5,000 extras in a few hours. England well knows that the Greeks have no money to pay for Candia, and probably intended to loan them enough. This would give the English too much influence there, and NAPOLEON at once put himself in communication with Vienna, and, in consequence, the two Emperors have sent at least concurrent, if not identical, notes to the Sublime Porte, which are supposed to urge him not to make the sale. This would certainly be analogous to the French policy when the United States sought to make a small purchase.

PRUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

A German correspondent writes from Berlin: "It is settled that Count VON DER GOTZ remains at Paris as Minister, that Baron VON WERTHER goes back to Vienna, and that Count RIDERU, our Minister at St. Petersburg, retires to private life. The reason of this latter movement is that the revolutionary changes in Germany have elevated the importance of the Russian Embassy. In order to bring its affairs into a better condition was the late mission of Gen. MANTEUFFEL, who, it is true, is no diplomatist, but has been repeatedly sent on such missions as the one to Russia. As to the real object of his mission nothing has been officially given to the public. After his return from St. Petersburg the papers gave themselves a great deal of trouble to prove that his mission had been crowned with the greatest success, but it should be understood that, outside of personal considerations, the fruits of his labors are nothing. The Russian Cabinet still maintains a very reserved attitude toward Prussia, and when the *Nord Dutsche Zeitung* (BISMARCK's organ) treats MANTEUFFEL's mission as proceeding from the consciousness of our Government of its ability to withdraw from its heretofore defensive attitude at St. Petersburgh, it can scarcely mean anything else than that Prussia is on the eve of a war with Russia. But this is hardly the meaning of an utterance evidently inspired, but not quite clear; for, in proportion as we are here persuaded that the retirement of DROUYN DE LHUYS only prolonged the truce with France, so much the more is it imperative for us to conclude new alliances. As the most proper means for such work Gen. MANTEUFFEL was elected; whether wisely or not time must show."

Prussia will have little trouble in finding allies. It is worth while to call attention to the difference between her treatment of her allies and that of Austria. The latter solemnly stipulated, in a treaty made the 14th of June, at Olmutz, that, if Bavaria or any of the Western States, in the coming war, should lose any territory, she would indemnify them. She has not only not offered them a florin, but has not even interceded for them. On the contrary, the moment Prussia heard that Austria was trying to load too much debt on Italy, Baron VON WERTHER was sent down to Vienna in haste, and Italy was rescued.

BISMARCK ONCE MORE.

I must give one more extract from the Munich press to show the savageness they feel toward BISMARCK of late. It is from the *Volksbote*, the Ultramontane organ: "Whether the German Michel will, on account of the great services of Count HUBERT BISMARCK, allow his honorable name to be changed into the Prussian FREDERICK, or what not we do not yet know; at any rate we shall here celebrate, as we always have, his birthday on the 29th of September, but not neglect, meantime, to beseech the Archangel Michael when the mass is ended, to let his flaming sword fall on the heads of those who have mocked the same God before whom they prayed with unctious phrase and upturned eyes, by proclaiming to the world their hellish utterance, 'Power goes before right.' Since, at the same time, the quarter subscription will end, we most politely invite a renewal for the next quarter, in which we will do whatever we can against Vice-Bismarckery." SEGREX.

Prussian Losses During the Late War.

A Prussian paper gives the number of killed and wounded Prussians in the late war as 164 officers and 2,573 men killed in action, 143 officers and 5,454 men who have since died of their wounds, and 562 officers and 14,630 men who have been wounded, but not mortally. The Austrian wounded who fell into the hands of the Prussians numbered 411 officers and 13,935 men. The number of Austrians killed and wounded who remained inside the Austrian lines is, of course, not here known, but must have been very large. At Vienna the reports of losses up to the 1st of August detail a loss of 2,465 officers of infantry and cavalry alone, of whom 135 were staff officers. The number of Prussians who were taken prisoners, or reported missing, was four officers and 1,692 men; that of Austrian unwounded prisoners, 582 officers and 35,932 men. So by this estimate the total number of Austrian prisoners, wounded and unwounded, would be 50,806. The number of guns taken by the Prussians during the war is stated as 486; that of colors and standards as 31. The Prussians lost no guns, colors or standards.

The Eccentric Young King of Bavaria.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says, under date of Sept. 25:

"We have lately heard a good deal about the King of Bavaria's eccentricities, which are said to be made the most of by the Ultramontane Party, with the view of getting him declared incapable of governing, and of compelling his abdication, or at least of adjoining to him Prince LUITPOLD as a coadjutor or kind of Regent. You will probably hear more of this from Germany. The *Temps*, usually well-informed on German affairs, relates a story current in Munich, to the effect that when Prince CHARLES and his army returned to Bavaria, LOUIS II., for some reason or other, refused to go out and meet them. It was then that certain Ultramontane partisans in high places agitated the question whether he had sufficient capacity to reign. It is said that a family council was held, at which the King's physician was present, and that he advised sending a medical celebrity to see the King, with the express mission of satisfying himself as to his state of mind. This having been agreed to, an audience was obtained for the celebrity in question, and it is intimated that he formed a very unfavorable opinion of the state of the sovereign's mind."

The Ex-King of Hanover.

At Vienna, on Saturday, Sept. 22, the Ex-King of Hanover gave a banquet to a deputation of Hanoverians who had brought him an address signed by 264,000 persons. The Ex-King and the Prince Royal placed themselves amid twenty-two members of the deputation and of sixty other Hanoverians resident at Vienna. The Ex-King, in replying to the first toast, said:

"I am profoundly affected by the love and the fidelity which you have testified toward me in the name of the Hanoverian people. In the past this people have had occasion to prove their love and their fidelity. At the commencement of this century they held with unshaken fidelity to the house of the Guelphs, notwithstanding foreign domination, and this fidelity was rewarded. *The dynasty of my ancestors was restored and reunited to the people. As the people persevered then so they will persevere now also. I have confidence in the justice of God which will bring again the house of the Guelphs to the seat of its ancestors.* I ask you then to drink to the prosperity of our dear country, following the ancient custom of giving three cheers."

A member of the deputation, proposing the health of the King, protested energetically against the conduct of Prussia.

GREECE.

OUR ATHENS CORRESPONDENCE.

The King of Greece—Manifesto of the Candian Committee—The Greek Cabinet—The Fight Between the Christians and the Turks—Parties in Greece—Further Details About the Fight.

ATHENS, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1866.

THE KING OF GREECE.

The agitation produced by the revolution in Candia is on the increase. King GEORGE, who had been rusticating, and who intended to spend the whole Summer in the country, will return in three or four days, so as to be near the scene of disturbance and to watch events more closely. It is not true, as it has been announced by some papers, that he has authorized Gen. KALERGI, his aide-de-camp, to accept the command of the Cretan insurgents, nor that he has communicated with foreign ministers on the subject of the events in Crete. All he has done so to assure the Turkish ambassador that he would observe the neutrality imposed upon him by circumstances—a declaration subordinate, of course, to the action of the three great powers in the present insurrection.

Meanwhile the immense majority of the inhabitants of Athens are moving in the matter, and adopting such measures as they think proper to secure the triumphs of their Christian brethren. The Candian Committee established at Athens has met in general committee and published the following decree:

MANIFESTO OF THE ATHENIAN-CANDIAN COMMITTEE.

Conformably to the oath of 1821 and to the common aspirations of the nation in favor of the Union and Independence of all the Greeks, the general committee approves and devises the following:

1. Turkish dominion is forever abolished.
2. Crete and all its dependencies are forever inseparably united to Greece, their mother land, under the crown of GEORGE the First, King of the Greeks.
3. The execution of the present decree is intrusted to the valor of the Cretan people, to the coöperation of all those springing from the same race, to the powerful mediation of the three great Powers of the continent, and to the protection of the Almighty.

SPHAKIA, Sunday, Sept. 2, 1866.

THE GREEK CABINET.

Great activity prevails in all the branches of the administration. Mr. CHRISTIDES, the Minister of Finance, has given assurance that before long every expense of the Government would regularly be paid. Mr. BULGARIS, who, in the year 1856, succeeded in exterminating the brigands, has again resumed his office, and will doubtless be as successful now as he was before. The thing would already have been realized, and brigandage would have disappeared from Greece, if the brigands had not, like the American rowdies, an influence in politics. The Christian insurrection in Turkey, by offering a field of action to this class of men, will no doubt contribute to deliver Greece from their presence. Mr. ZAMBRAKAKI, the Minister of War, is actually busy in reorganizing the army, and providing it with new weapons, a task which, considering the state of the finances, and the close connection existing between the civil and military service, presents the greatest difficulty, and will not be easily performed.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE CHRISTIANS AND THE TURKS.

This is a subject upon which we have as yet very inadequate and imperfect information. According to the latest advices, the Egyptian corps had been separated from the Turks by a strategical movement of the insurgents, and was, according to all appearances, on the point of being surrounded and captured. Other advices state that the Candian insurgents, commanded by Candian officers, had attacked the Turko-Egyptian troops and defeated them. A thing most certain is that serious engagements had taken place in several localities between the Mussulman population and the insurgents, and that the national feeling of both people was excited to a very high degree. The *Indépendance Hellénique*, a French paper published in Athens, says that news had just arrived from Candia that a murderous fight had taken place at Apocorona, near Canea, between the insurgents and the Egyptian contingent, and that the result of the fight was unknown. Private letters speak of battles given in front of Condanne and Rithymne, in which the Turks are said to have been defeated. The latter, after their defeat, came back to Rithymne, where they murdered, as a reprisal to their losses, a considerable number of women and children. The same murderous scenes have also taken place at Heracha.

PARTIES IN GREECE.

Since the recent restoration of the Kingdom of Greece by the combined efforts of France and England, the Greeks have adopted a political programme which they call the *great idea*. This great idea consists in the reëstablishment of the Greek Empire of the middle ages, with the additions of Epirus, Thessalia, Crete, &c.; Constantinople for capital and St. Sophia for cathedral. The realization of this *great idea* has given birth to two parties—one formed of the radical portion of the population, which would not hesitate to rush immediately into a war with Turkey for the accomplishment of their designs; the other composed of conservatives and Government officers, who are of opinion to abide their time, and avoid any precipitate movement which would compromise the action of the Great Powers and place the Greek Government in a wrong position. As far as the great idea is concerned, both parties are, however, of the same opinion; the only difference between them is a question of time. The Greek radicals are for immediate action, while the conservatives are inclined to await their chance, and not to engage in a war without allies.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE FIGHT BETWEEN CHRISTIANS AND TURKS.

The hostilities between the Christians and the Turks began on the night of the 16th of August at a place called Selinos. The first had five men killed, the second only one man wounded. The next day 400 Turks attacked the Christians at Stravos. The engagement, in which both sides lost about 50 men, lasted two hours. The Turkish troops which were in the vicinity did not, however, participate in the fight.

The last advices state that the fighting was renewed at Selinos and that the Turks lost three guns and six flags. Another encounter took place at Assipepoulas in which the Turks lost four guns. Finally, on the 29th of August, there was a furious battle between the Candians and the Turko-Egyptian army, in which the former are said to have been defeated.

The example of the Candians has been imitated by the inhabitants of Samos, who have raised in insurrection and complained of the abominations committed by the Turkish administration to the great Powers. It is said that among the inland Provinces Epirus will be the first to hoist the flag of rebellion and ask the assistance of the foreign Powers under the protection of which Greece is now placed. In a little while the agitation will spread also over Albania and Bosnia, where the Turkish peasantry will, it is expected, join the insurgents. The Beys and the great Turkish land-owners have so long oppressed them by vexatious measures and their incredible rapacity that a general uprising is almost unavoidable. KAPA.

THE ORIENTAL QUESTION.

A French Liberal View.

From L'Opinion Nationale, Sept. 26.

The journals and correspondence that reach us from Athens and the Greek Provinces of Turkey, are filled with details of the injustice, the violence, the exactions and the cruelties of which the Turks and the Ottoman troops are guilty against the Cretans.

We are not in a position to measure the value of all these accusations; we admit that the Greeks, amid their excitement, have exaggerated more than once the acts of despotism and brutality of their adversaries. But if the Hellenic Press and the correspondents have exaggerated certain details, the picture they trace of the general situation is certainly one of great exactitude.

The Cretans have been oppressed and vexed. * * * The administrative incapacity of the Sublime Porte has ruined them as it has ruined the Sclavonians and the Greeks on the continent by paralyzing agriculture, industry and commerce. As a result it has led to the depopulation of their island, and would be exacting of them the renunciation of all the benefits of this world to call their profound discontent a crime, by which they are now animated, and in the new effort they make to sever the bands that connect them with Turkey. There exists in Crete, as in all the islands of the Archipelago and in the Provinces where the Hellenic race predominates, a spirit of patriotism, the energy, the persistence, the legitimacy of which must be recognized. *All these populations aspire to reunite in one strongly organized nationality; they turn toward the Kingdom of Greece as the Italians have turned toward Piedmont.* Greece herself lends them her arm and this movement is one which Europe must, willing or unwilling, consecrate at a time sooner or later to come, for it lies in the very logic of things and it follows from the rights of nationalities, and because it is the necessary consequence of the work inaugurated by European diplomacy when it, in 1832, created the Kingdom of Greece.

This small State cannot prosper without reversing the egoistic calculations of Russia and England, who, after the war of independence, would not allow the formation of a complete Greece; the first to domineer at Athens more surely as the natural protector of the Hellenic race, and the second to prevent such a commercial development as might prejudice her interests in the East.

England has since changed her opinion and her policy. It was attributed to her seriously, after the fall of King OTHO, that she entertained the project of obtaining for Greece an extension of her northern frontier, and she spontaneously renounced her protectorate of the Ionian Islands to annex themselves to the Hellenic Kingdom. But Greece, even now, is only an Empire of 1,350,000 souls, too poor largely to develop her commerce, too feeble to occupy in Europe a position due to her grand historical traditions; but she has a power of attraction toward which gravitate three millions of other Greeks, either on the continent or the islands. Such is the situation.

Russia, the United States and Candia.

From the Patrie, Sept. 25.

The Greek Government—that of all others which ought, under the circumstances, to impose on itself the greatest reserve—has aroused European diplomacy, and forced its attention to the problems arising out of the Eastern question; on the other hand, the most authorised Russian journals have openly accepted the opportunity offered to the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, as they say, "of watching over the populations connected with Russia by blood or by religion." Lastly, it is loudly affirmed that the United States want to have a station in the Mediterranean, and that England has not enough with Malta, and regrets the Ionian Islands. All these things are said, and are all true, Greece, which does not exist in its own strength, meditates the annexation of Candia, under pretext of emancipating the island, but in reality to place it to-morrow under the occult protectorate of Russia; the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, which has made an alliance—a "providential" one, according to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF—with that of Washington, promises the Candiotes what it refuses to Poland, and announces itself in the East as the protector of the weak, in spite of the contradiction given to it in the Caucasus; America hopes to obtain from Russian influence what the Porte refuses to her by the advice of the Western Powers; England, who never applauds the deliverance of populations longer than the day when some rival appears to threaten her, is already becoming uneasy at Italian greatness, and foresees the inferiority of her own flag in the Mediterranean. What are we to conclude from all this? That it is less the Eastern question, properly so called, than that of the Mediterranean, as we may style it, which is this day propounded by the events of Crete and of Sicily, and by the murmurs arising from the midst of the Greek archipelago. Let us take care what we are about. Let us beware of losing our way in the narrow defiles of the Eastern question, and let us confront the legion of political interests raised from the very outset by the gigantic project of piercing the Isthmus of Suez! It is to those interests which are debated at the present day; and if France, Italy and Austria comprehend this fact, and Spain studies it properly, the Mediterranean Powers ought to be able to cope with them. But how? We shall explain hereafter, if the movement does not miscarry, in consequence of the prompt pacification of Sicily and the maintenance of treaties in the Island of Crete.

Europe and the Russo-American Friendship.

From the Augsburg Gazette, Sept. 23.

The inclination of men to believe what they wish, and to consider as improbable or impossible what they do not wish, is one of the commonest things; but most forcibly does this manifest itself when the old is perishing and the new is still forming. Hope and cowardice contend with each other in the power of faith with which they cling to the wishes of their hearts, and so much do these take the place of the quiet judgment of events, that the wish is often believed to be judgment. Let any one say that Germany is advancing toward a Republic, and he will be declared to be a Republican; let one express his conviction that in course of time Germany will be merged in Prussia, and he is sure to be considered a partisan of the "blood and iron" policy of Count BISMARCK.

But this is not peculiar to us Germans alone. The way in which a part of the European Press treats the Russo-American friendship gives at this moment remarkable proof of it. English, French and German papers—among the latter we name the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*—endeavor *to denounce as foolishness those apprehensions which have been aroused by the intimacy between the United States and Russia.* They were hard at it *when the circular of M. de Lavalette gave those apprehensions renewed expression.* True, this ostrich policy on this and the other side of the canal does not allow itself to be disturbed by it. Only a little deeper into the sand with the head. This is the only use they draw from the words of the programme of the French Government. And yet it is undoubtedly this part of the circular which is not of problematic meaning. *It is the reference to the growing power of the two great Empires in the East and West of the European system, which forms the only fixed pivot around which a European policy not utterly blind must turn.* The English journals, who desire to make such a policy appear as chimerical, seem to forget that the same Lord STANLEY who at this moment conducts the foreign policy of the British Empire, some eight or nine years ago, in a speech in Parliament, has expressed himself in almost the same words as now M. DE LAVALETTE upon Russia and America, *and that he adduced their growing power as the decisive reason for the necessity of an English-French alliance.* It is not known that Lord STANLEY at any time had acquired the reputation of being a phantast in politics. But if America and Russia separated, may be opposed to England, of which English papers give almost daily evidence, *why may they not unite in this opposition?* A short time ago we could read how triumphantly the progress of railway building in India was referred to, which makes it possible to throw English armies into Central Asia much quicker than Russian, and would an English-American war within the last years have been a chimera? Prince GORTSCHAKOFF says that the Russo-American friendship threatens no one, changes nothing in the relations, whose force of nature is more powerful than the design of statesmen, even if it were not for the fact that the policy of Russia and America has that point of union, that both are in an unexampled degree the policy of the future. I maintain that the French circular speaks the sober truth when it claims the concentration of the European system as a necessity. This necessity will make itself felt, and only the form will be left to the reason and good sense of Europe. Much of it depends upon German hands; this cannot be doubted.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Italian Government Concentrating Troops on the Roman Frontier.

From the Journal des Débats, Sept. 26.

A journal of Turin, the *Provincia*, announces that the Italian Government, justly preoccupied with the near approach of the time fixed by the Convention of the 15th of September, for the departure of our army of occupation, has thought it necessary to concentrate some troops upon the frontiers of the Pontifical States, "in order to prevent all acts which idleness or malevolence might attempt." The *Provincia* also states, that these troops, who are a portion of the fourth active division, will be principally posted at Perouse, Boieto, Rieti and at Terni, under the orders of Gen. FERRERO, the actual commandant of that division. Our correspondence from Florence confirms in shorter terms this news; which proves the pains the Italian Government takes to execute the Convention.

Religious Corporations in Italy.

A review published at Florence, called *Gli Archivii Ecclesiastici*, gives the following statistics of the religious corporations in Italy (Lombardy, Venetia and the Pontifical States:)

"The male members of the religious orders holding property are 5,687 in number, and occupy 625 buildings; the female members are 12,481, with 567 houses; the number of members of the mendicant religious orders (adding that of the committees suppressed on May 29, 1865, in Piedmont; on Jan. 3, 1861, in the Marches; on Dec. 11, 1860, in Umbria, and on Feb. 17, 1861, in the Neapolitan Provinces,) amounts to 18,856 men, occupying 1,209 houses; while the female members of the same orders are estimated at 1,372, in 43 establishments. Thus it may be seen that Italy, apart from the Provinces above mentioned, counts 38,796 persons devoted to the religious profession, and distributed among 2,414 houses. Such a state of things certainly cannot but excite astonishment."

The New Legion for the Papal Guard.

Rome (Sept. 18) Correspondence of the Débats.

The event of the day is the arrival of the Franco-Roman legion, just landed at Civita Vecchia. That force expected to be admitted to free *pratique*, but was disappointed. The Roman Government having been informed that some cases of cholera had occurred at Antibes at the moment of its departure, believed certain precautions to be required. Consequently, orders were issued that the new defenders should be submitted to a quarantine of seven days, and the Government conceived the singular idea of installing the legion in the buildings for the new prison, which has not yet been occupied. I leave you to guess how much this regrettable specimen of bad administration has excited the satirical vein of the Roman people. The legion likewise expected to be immediately sent to Viterbo, but the Pope having expressed a desire to give it his benediction and to present its colors, orders were given to it to pass through Rome, where all the preparations were completed for its reception. I may tell you at once that the force will be but coolly received by the French troops and the Roman population, and with hostility by the inhabitants of the province of Viterbo. The irritation is such in that district that the Roman National Committee have sent instructions to its agents to try and calm down the popular effervescence and prevent any manifestation. The frigate *Eldorado*, it had been said, would take a regiment of the French army back to France; but it has been found that the effective of the small French force could not be reduced, as all the men disposable are hardly sufficient for the military service of the capital. The frigate will not return empty, as it will take back all the material of the artillery, which fact is not less significant than if it embarked a regiment. The monetary and commercial crisis becomes more aggravated every day. Bank notes are at 16¼ per cent. discount for Roman money, and 25 for French gold. The Government continues to pay its functionaries with this depreciated paper, which causes a serious loss to them and excites great discontent. Tradesmen refuse to receive this currency at par, or raise the price of their goods, which course drives customers away. In the midst of all this perturbation the Government is thinking of issuing Treasury bonds; but that is a necessity in order to free itself from 13 or 14 millions of francs which it owes to the bank, and there is no more economical means for it of paying its debts than to issue paper.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Henry Chauncey.

The Pacific Mail Steamship *Henry Chauncey*, Capt. GRAY, from Aspinwall Oct. 3, with treasure, freight and passengers to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New-York, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is the

TREASURE LIST.

Panama Railroad Company	$17,949 73	Order	40,000 00
Duncan, Sherman & Co	46,511 84	Order	500,000 00
Dabney, Morgan & Co	72,658 69	Manual & Co	300 00
Eugene Kelly & Co	74,200 00	Rebon & Munoz	31,500 00
J. & W. Seligman & Co	64,400 00	Meissner, Ackerman & Co	700 00
Lees & Waller	179,000 00	Trenor & Colgate	4,002 00
Wells, Fargo & Co	139,472 71	Lazell, Marsh & Gardiner	500 00
D. H. Temple	1,500 00	Solomon, Lazarus & Co	1,554 90
Total			$1,174,249 87

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Peruvians Still Watching for the Spanish Fleet—Dreadful Assassination in Callao—Poll Tax upon Foreigners in Peru—State of the Crops in Honduras—Rumors of Another Revolution in Salvador.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1866.

Since my last we have had a steamer arrival from Callao and one from Central American ports. The former brings dates from Valparaiso to the 10th September, and from Callao to the 21st, being eight days later from each. The news is of but little importance. The allied Peruvian and Chilian squadron was still anchored at Valparaiso. An early return of the Spanish squadron to the Chilian and Peruvian coasts was anticipated. The newspapers profess to believe that a new attack on the ports of Valparaiso and Callao will result disastrously to the Spaniards.

Peru was tranquil. A competitor for the presidency against Col. PRADO has sprung up in the person of Col. BALTA. He had arrived from his estate at the North, in Lima, where he met a very warm reception. He is reported to be frank, fearless and honest. He says he prefers private life, (of course,) but "is in the hands of his friends."

A horrible assassination had taken place in Callao. The victim was M. DORION, partner in the house of VELLAFANE & Co., whose skull was smashed in with a hammer, stabbed in four or five places about the head and body, and his throat cut from ear to ear. A cartman, who came to M. DORION's place of business to take away a load of goods, makes the following statement. He had been engaged by M. DORION to load goods for Lima, at six in the evening. At that time he found the store closed, and looked through the keyhole to see if any one was within. Observing two men moving about in a suspicious manner, he went in search of some of the partners in the firm. These, with the cartman, arming themselves with revolvers, entered the premises by the back balcony. They found the safe open and the contents gone, and Mr. DORION lying upon the floor not yet dead, although speechless. The police then entered and were advised to arrest some disreputable characters next door, but declined to do so on the ground that they were not then on duty. The murdered man made signs that there were three men engaged in the assassination and a fourth looking on. On Mr. DORION's desk was found a half-written letter addressed to his wife, the paper drenched in blood; and in different parts of the shop were pools of blood, showing that the struggle had been a desperate one. It was evident that he tried to gain his bedroom, where he kept his arms; but the attacks were so persistent upon him that he failed in his object. The Police on duty finally arrived, and next day arrested four persons, who kept a sailor boarding-house, called the "Golden Gate." Three of these were taken to prison, instead of being taken to the store, where the dying man would, perhaps, have recognized them. The hammer and knife with which the murder was committed were found on the floor, and one of the prisoners has since declared them to be the property of the cook of the boarding-house, who is also in prison.

All foreigners residing in Peru have been assessed a poll-tax of $16 a year, on the ground that citizens have to pay it, and that by public treaties with foreign nations their people in Peru are liable to the same contributions to the Government as the citizens. It appears from the Lima papers that foreign representatives have admitted this doctrine, but I don't see how it "can hold water." On the same principle, forced contributions for war purposes can be levied on foreigners.

An attempt was made at Callao on the 20th to rob and drown the chief gunner of the United States war steamer *Dacotah*, but the water police arrived in time to save him, and arrest the villains.

The United States steam propeller *Lancaster* had sailed for Norfolk. Capt. DAVENPORT, of the *Lancaster*, had been transferred to the *Powhatan*.

The following American vessels loaded guano at the Chincha Islands during the month of August: *Messenger, Witch of the Wave, Kate Dyce, Anopolis, Pactolus, Good Hope.*

From 1st of January to 31st of July 249,256 tons of guano were shipped from the islands.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

We have dates from Guatemala and Salvador to the 21st ult., from Nicaragua to the 23d, and from Costa Rica to the 25th. The importations to Guatemala for 1865 amounted to $1,649,623, the duties on which was $527,814 93. Of these goods only $39,891 were from the United States, while $1,139,831 came from England.

In Honduras additional rich opal mines have been found. The tobacco crop will be large. "Owing to the fact that many suspicious and troublesome foreigners have settled in Honduras," the Government has made very stringent laws in regard to strangers visiting the State.

In Salvador the bad roads were attracting the attention of the Government, which is a wonder, as travelers are apt to become very much attached to them in wet weather. Rumors of another revolution were rife.

In Nicaragua it was thought that Gen. BONILLA would be dropped as the Government candidate, and Don FERNANDO GUZMAN selected.

In Costa Rica the scarlet fever was disappearing. The coffee crop will be large.

PANAMA.

The Difference Between Bogota and the Republic—Mosquera's English Loan—The Landing of Armed Americans at Panama—Inaugural of the New President of Panama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1866.

We have no later news from Bogota, the Capital of the Republic, than that furnished you in my last, in which I gave you the decrees of MOSQUERA stopping the sale of the church and other properties, and declaring that the postal treaty with Great Britain terminates on the 1st November.

In this city and State everything is at present quiet. It is said the Legislature is about to appoint a Commission to go to Bogota to endeavor to settle the questions at issue between the State and the nation. I predict, however, that MOSQUERA will remain firm in his demand that the State shall give up the officers and soldiers who revolted from the nation and went over to the persons who made the revolution in Panama of the 9th March, 1865, and shall disband its State soldiery.

Aside from the fact that the late Congress at Bogota virtually declined to approve Gen. MOSQUERA's loan of $7,000,000 in England by its restrictions upon the mortgage of its reserves in the Panama Railroad, it is now known that the loan was to have come from OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., who so lately found their strong box empty.

The President of the State has published in the official gazette the angry note of the President of the Republic to him, in which the latter is charged with having suffered 100 armed Americans from our fleet to come on shore with their arms without resistance or protest on the part of the authorities, and without their having informed the General Government of the scandalous occurrence. President MOSQUERA also charges that the newspapers here have advocated the independence of the Isthmus under the silence of the President of the State; that various officers of the State Government in conjunction with officers of the Panama Railroad are plotting for independence; that the armed force of the State has been increased; that the State is keeping up an armed force because it distrusts the General Government, &c., &c. Ex-President COLUNJE, of this State, makes a lengthy reply, stating that the number of men who came on shore was only eight, and that the United States Consul made the proper apologies for the mistake the officer made in bringing his men into the city; that he was absent at the time of the occurrence, and when he returned perceived the acting President of the State had done what was necessary in the premises. He denies that any attempt is on foot to separate the State from the nation, and consequently neither the officers of the State Government nor the railroad officers could have been compromised in such a scheme; says that the *Star & Herald* has advocated the independence of the Isthmus; but the Press is free and has a right to advocate what it pleases; in short, makes a general denial all round. The President of the State is very sharp on the President of the Republic, and it is quite evident that they don't love each other much.

Our new President, (of the State of Panama,) Gen. VICENTE OLARTE, was inaugurated on the 1st inst. We had quite a gay time of it in firing of guns and other rejoicings during the day, and in the evening the General, who is a handsome and a genial man, entertained his friends. It is to be hoped he will keep the peace of the State during his term, lessen the taxes, and apply them to the advancement of the public-interests, and, above all, give us a few honest Judges and good policemen.

We have had two or three passably good theatrical representations from an English company, at the Government House, the past week, but the *Star* editors, who are authority in the matter, thought *les jupons* of the ballet girls were too long.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's fine new steamer *Montana* arrived here on the 25th in 58 days from New-York. She will carry 1,800 tons of freight and 1,000 passengers, when she can get them, to San Francisco.

The Prussians have sent us a Consul in the person of Mr. OTTO LUNAU.

Dr. REICKER, Surgeon of the Panama Railroad Company, married last week the beautiful JOSEFINA LANAS, of Panama. She was educated at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at Manhattanville. The Doctor "went and did it" at 4 o'clock in the morning, while all of us were asleep, but promises to make it up with his friends by a ball and supper as soon as "things quiet down a little at home."

The *Wateree* and *Mohongo*, double-enders, are in this port, and the *De Soto* in Aspinwall. The *Florida* left Aspinwall for Curacoa yesterday.

The steamship *Nouveau Monde*, for St. Nazaire, France, left Aspinwall last night, without her California passengers, after having waited 24 hours for the *St. Louis*, the latter vessel being two days behind time.

JAPAN.

United States Ministers at Yeddo—Naval—Shipments of Tea and Treasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Oct. 11.

Japan advices of Sept. 4 report the arrival at Yokohama of Gen. VAN VALKENBURG, United States Minister to Japan, and ANSON BURLINGAME, Minister to China. Both ministers were on a visit to Yeddo. Mr. BURLINGAME was expected soon to leave for China.

The Italian Minister had given a banquet to the French Envoy on board the steamer *Magenta*, which subsequently sailed for China. The Minister proceeds to Pekin for the purpose of making a treaty between China and Italy.

Two French, one Italian, one Prussian and eight English men-of-war were lying in the harbor of Yokohama.

United States steamers *Hartford*, *Wyoming* and *Wachusetts* sailed on the 1st of September.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Book-keeper Absconded—Treasure and Grain for New-York—Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Oct. 11.

The United States steamer *Suwanee* sailed on Monday for Mazatlan, Mexico.

The steamer *Golden Age* sailed for Panama yesterday, carrying $942,000 in treasure, of which $729,000 is for New-York. Among her passengers are Brevet Brig.-Gen. DRUM, United State Army, and JAMES STREET.

Little activity is noted in the general markets, but in the jobbing trade there is a good business doing. There is a lively demand for money.

Yesterday the book-keeper of a large firm absconded with a large amount in greenbacks. The names of the parties are not given, nor is the amount stated.

Butter is selling at 34c.@36c. per pound.

Costa Rica coffee is quoted at 23c. per pound.

The ship *Buena Vista* arrived on Tuesday, 33 days from Kanagawa, Japan, and reports tea firm at last quotations; silks high and scarce. The *Buena Vista* brings 50,000 pounds of tea for transhipment to New-York.

Victoria dispatches say that Gov. KENNEDY returns to England in the next steamer.

The steamer *Active*, from Victoria, brings $126,000 in treasure.

Large Fire in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Oct. 11.

A fire occurred this morning in the southern part of the town, which destroyed the Alta and Pioneer flour mills and other property, valued at $50,000.

There is no material change in Mining Shares. Yellow Jacket, $705; Chollar, $107; Savage, $1,195. Legal Tenders, 70¾.

CANADA.

The Sending of British Troops.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Oct. 11.

A dispatch from Ottawa to the *Leader* says: "Military men say that the object of the British Government in sending additional troops to this country is not so much to guard against Fenian attacks, as to be prepared for more serious consequences."

The number of passengers which have arrived in Quebec since the opening of navigation is 27,000, an increase of 9,000 over the same period last year.

Fatality at Sea.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, Oct. 8.

The schooner *Constitution*, Capt. SMITH, from Wilmington, N. C., for New-York, was off Hatteras Inlet on the 7th inst., with the Captain, mate, and one man sick of typhoid fever. All the rest of the crew had died. She was boarded by one of the pilots and brought into the Inlet in a very leaky condition, when medical aid was furnished to the sick by Assistant Surgeon PATRICK MCSHANE, and the dead on board were buried by a detachment of men under Lieut. RANDALL.

Storm in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 11.

A heavy rain storm set in yesterday afternoon, and increased during the night. An immense amount of water fell. The streets were flooded. In some of the lower portions of the city the water is several feet deep, filling the cellars, &c. The streams are all very high. Several railroad bridges near the city have been washed away. The rain (2 P. M.) still continues.

The Cholera Increasing in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 11.

Within the past three days the cholera in this city has been on the increase. In twenty-four hours up to 12 o'clock last night, 66 cases have been reported, of which 17 proved fatal.

Dr. BRAINARD, founder of the Rush Medical College of this city, died of the disease last night.

Marine Disaster.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Oct. 11.

The British bark *Priscilla* arrived off the bar to-day, partially dismasted.

CANADA.

New Political Association—The Promised Raid—Fenian Prisoners—The Local Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1866.

In spite of a dearth of political excitement, there appears to be a desire among a certain class of the community in Western Canada to set the ball of agitation in motion again, but this time with a far different object to any previously aimed at by the race of demagogues with which this country was long infested. The grand aim of the new agitation is to advance the interests of the manufacturing classes; hence it is already denounced as a selfish movement notwithstanding it must necessarily embrace the welfare of the operative equally with that of the employer. It is quite evident that if Canada is ever to become a manufacturing country, manufacturers must receive due consideration at the hands of the governing party. For many years manufactures were fairly protected, and not a single complaint was uttered; but during last session of the Legislature an important change was made, the effect of which is the stirring up of the present agitation. A series of meetings were held in this city last week, at which a thorough organization of the manufacturers was effected under the title of "The Association for the Promotion of Canadian Industry." A similar society is talked of for Lower Canada. The general purposes of the association are to encourage progress in manufacturing by promoting invention, disseminating useful discoveries, facilitating the immigration of skilled labor hither, and by periodical interchange of ideas among its members. The great object, however, is to use every legitimate means to prevent and avoid violent fluctuations in the Customs regulations, and to promote a system in the arrangement of those customs such as will afford legitimate remuneration to the investment of capital and enterprise. In order, therefore, to carry out such designs, the association must naturally be political in character, and that it will be so no one pretends to deny. In addition to the subscriptions of members a sum of $5,000 is to be raised for the uses of the association, of which amount a considerable sum has already been subscribed. There can be little doubt that it is intended to agitate the country upon the subject of protection to native industry; that effective lecturers will be employed, and pamphlets be freely distributed, so as to diffuse the principles and objects of the association among the community generally. The great point will be to prepare for the elections which must follow the union of all the Provinces. The election of the Federal Legislature will be of the utmost importance, but it is not probable the promoters of this new association will accomplish much before then, except in Upper Canada, which is apparently ripe for the agitation. The Lower Provinces will need much coaxing before they can be brought to see the advantages of the movement in question. It may be considered a good omen of success that the movers in the agitation are not all of the same political stripe, for the most extreme politicians on both sides have joined hands for the nonce, and most likely every manufacturer in Upper Canada will become a member of the league. The President is Hon. Isaac Buchanan, the most extensive merchant in the Province, and lately M. P. P. for Hamilton, and President of the Council some years since. The movement is of the highest importance, and will receive a large support. It comes up at a fortunate time, and will make headway in defiance of all the obstructions sought to be placed in its way.

THE RAID THAT WAS TO HAVE BEEN.

Whether it was that those who were so persistent in predicting another Fenian raid during the week of the Provincial Fair, desired to get up a little sensation, or were the dupes of misrepresentation, it would be a hard matter to tell; at all events, the raid is still in the future, and not likely just now to be a reality. There was nothing to cause the belief that a raid was even in contemplation except the frothy declamations of the too-zealous leaders of the brotherhood. That the Government expected an attack on the western frontier before now, is quite evident, for Mr. McGee hinted as much in his address at Hamilton, and the camp at Thorold is to be broken up to-day, because there is no expectation of a raid. A portion of the Press was unnecessarily exercised upon the subject, and took it for granted that a raid was certain within a week; but there has been no indication of a descent, and the Government spies will have to tax their ingenuity a little more in order to raise further excitement. Yesterday the final military review took place at Thorold, preparatory to the evacuation of the camp. The whole of the troops and volunteers will consequently go into quarters, the Seventeenth Fusiliers to Brantford. Mr. McGee, by the way, delivered an odd sort of speech at the Provincial Fair last week, making the Americans and Fenians again the objects of his severest animadversion. He said some things which might have been better unsaid, and his address was by no means what was expected from him. The Fenian business had been worn threadbare, and everybody knew that the Government had made the most ample preparations for the expected invasion, and it was not necessary for Mr. McGee to remind the public of that. Something practical was wanted, but he had nothing of the kind to give. The truth is, Mr. McGee lacks administrative ability; he is by no means well-fitted for the position of Minister of Agriculture. His *forte* is in public speaking. When out of the Government, he was repeatedly calling for some improvement in our emigration system, and as Chairman of the Emigration Committee in the House of Assembly was incessant in his demands for some remedy for the defects in the system; but during the four years he has had control of the department he has not made a single improvement of any consequence. Give him a subject, however, and he will make the most of it, for he is unquestionably the first among Canadian orators.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

It has at length been decided to bring the Fenian prisoners at present incarcerated in the old Toronto jail to trial next week; that is, the Assizes at which they are to be tried begin next week, but very probably the trial of the Fenian prisoners may not come on for some days. Very little appears to be known respecting the course to be pursued. The prisoners will be arraigned by Mr. Harrison, specially retained by the Crown as prosecutor, and Mr. M. C. Cameron, the ablest criminal lawyer in the province, has been engaged for the defence, which looks as if the defence were to be paid for out of a common fund of some kind. No opinion is expressed with regard to the way in which the prisoners are likely to be disposed of, as the Government have hesitated so long in bringing them to trial. It was fully expected that a special Court would have been held some time since for the purpose of trying them. To prove any of them guilty of having had arms in their hands will be very difficult indeed; but it is said that the most conclusive evidence has been obtained against some of the prisoners.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Preparations are going forward for the location of the Government for Upper Canada in this city. In anticipation of the Imperial Parliament adopting the Confederation scheme for the union of all the British American Provinces, at its coming session, the Legislature voted $50,000 for fitting up the old Parliament buildings on Front-street, recently used for barracks, and also the old Government House. The alterations are being carried rapidly forward, and the buildings will soon be ready. The public offices will be in a new building erected on the site of the old ones, and the Parliament House, of one chamber, will be tastefully fitted up in the building formerly occupied by the Legislature. What other functionaries beside the Lieutenant-Governor will be needed, is not known, but there will be as few as possible. The example of doing things connected with our local Government economically has been set by the adoption of a single branch of the Legislature; in Lower Canada there will be two branches. Toronto will profit almost as much from the local as it did from the General Government when it was here. The location is suitable, and no one objects to it.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, just now, is reported to be exceedingly dull. The place is over-taxed on account of improvements entered into by way of making the city worthy the presence of the Government, and there is any amount of grumbling among the officials, who are obliged to put up with it. One member of the Government actually threatened to remove into Lower Canada, which he has only to do by crossing the river. Engineers have been sent out from England to survey the city and environs, with the object of erecting fortifications. Ministers are mostly absent from Ottawa, on account of the Governor-General being in Quebec and Cabinet Councils having to be held there.

NOT QUITE A PANIC.

An attempt has been made to get up a monetary panic, but did not succeed. The design was to make a run upon the Bank of Ontario, one of the staunchest institutions in the country. It is very generally believed that the Montreal Bank has something to do with the excitements now and again attempted to be got up in connection with the banks. The Montreal is becoming very unpopular in consequence. It certainly behaved badly with the Bank of Upper Canada, whose notes are being taken at from fifty to eighty cents on the dollar.

GEORGIA.

The Defeat of the Constitutional Amendment Made Certain by the Radicals—A Review of Southern Evidences of Good Faith—The Effect of the Radical Policy—Anxious Hope of a Conservative Victory—The Cotton Crop.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Oct. 6, 1866.

If ever there was the least chance that the Southern States would accept the pending Amendment to the Constitution, the recognized organs of the Radical Party have destroyed it. The only conceivable reason why the people of the unrepresented States should voluntarily submit to the provisions of the proposed change in the organic law, is that by so doing they may purchase the removal of their present disabilities, and obtain a restoration of peace and a cessation of further persecution. But it is now positively asserted by the most favored mouthpieces of Radicalism, that even if they swallow the *projet de loi*, they will only have gained admittance to a species of political purgatory, to emerge from which into the purer air of freedom they must accept still further conditions, give still other "guarantees," and perform such a complete lustration as the High Priests of Radicalism may command, as soon as they have fully matured their programme.

As long as there was any hope that by compliance with proposed terms of reconstruction they could procure political equality, and the enjoyment of the privileges granted by the Constitution of the United States to Florida as well as to New-York, to Virginia as well as Rhode Island, the people of the States lately in rebellion manifested, it must be conceded, a very laudable willingness to do what was required. What they did, they did freely and promptly; and if their acts in the interests of peace and reunion have been of no avail, the fault cannot justly be laid at their door. They were required to repeal their ordinances of secession. They did so. They were required to adopt the amendment to the Constitution abolishing domestic Slavery. They did so. They were required to annihilate the debt they had contracted during the war, and they did so, though it spread poverty over the land and brought famine to thousands of helpless widows and orphans. They were required to pass laws putting their late slaves on a footing of perfect equality with themselves in the eye of the law, and to give the freed negroes complete protection of person and property, and they did so at once and freely. They were required to renew their oaths of allegiance to the Constitution, Union and Government of the United States, and every man and woman in the South has taken the oath and kept it in spirit and truth. They have obeyed the laws implicitly, borne losses without a murmur, to which no other people on earth were ever subjected; and not only have they complied with the requests and obeyed the injunctions of the authorities, but they have striven honestly and strenuously to assure their conquerors of the *bona fides* of their submission, and of their anxiety to live again in peace under the Constitution and laws of the Union. Let those who doubt the accuracy of this statement read the reports of Gens. Grant, Steedman, Fullerton and Granger, and they will find it abundantly corroborated.

And how has this submission been met? Has it produced any other effect upon what is called the dominant party at the North, than to call forth insults contumely, denunciations, threats, punishment and exclusion from political fellowship? Has not each proof of loyalty and sincerity given by the Southern people been made the occasion for renewed assaults and increased demands or "guarantees?" Have not their words and their silence, their acts and their non-action, been equally denounced and reviled, and confiscation, hanging, imprisonment, banishment, nay, wholesale extermination, been urged as the only specifics by which peace and the Union can be restored?

Is not the fierce hatred which the Radicals manifest to the President caused altogether because he wants to trust the South and do her justice. Have not Gen. Dix and Gen. Granger and all the other Union officers who got up the Cleveland Convention been denounced as "hounds" because they prefer Mr. Johnson's policy to the tripartite army of Brownlow. Have not Mr. Raymond and Mr. Doolittle and Gov. Randall, and all other Conservative Republicans, been treated as traitors to their party, because when the Union is restored, they do not assume that it is dissolved, forget their oaths to support the Constitution, and agree to treat eleven States of the Union with a severity which Alva never showed to his victims in the Netherlands?

All this abuse and injustice have produced the results that might have been expected, wider alienation of feeling between the sections, less of fraternity, less promise of peace than existed within three months after the war in the field came to an end and the war of words began.

In the course of my correspondence in the Times I have noted these evil consequences with honest regret, and endeavored faithfully, by a true statement of the feelings and desires of the Southern people, ascertained by personal observation and intimate association, to avert the calamity of a divided Union and an obstructed peace. So long as radicalism prevails at the North, that is, so long as it controls the legislative branch of the Federal Government, a cordial republican union is an impossibility, and the era of national prosperity a thing hoped for but unseen.

It would be uncandid, were I to conceal my conviction that no Southern Legislature will adopt the Constitutional Amendment, or make any further bids for Radical clemency. What assurance have they that if they adopt it they will get their own, or that they may not be asked to give other guarantees against newly-apprehended bad faith, or newly-discovered disloyalty? Their bad faith and disloyalty seem to become apparent in proportion as they attempt to prove their fidelity and their submission.

It is not necessary to describe the feeling of the people in reference to the Amendment. Since it has been announced that its acceptance would profit them nothing, no one alludes to it as a question to be considered. The only hope they have is in a Conservative victory at the North. Men fold their hands and wait the fiat which the people of the North will pronounce during the next four weeks. The popular anxiety is commensurate with the interests involved. Everything is in suspense. "Wait till the result of the Northern elections," is the universal answer to every proposition which involves obligation in the future. Should Conservatism triumph, and the people of the North proclaim that they will trust the South and restore the Union, the present silence of anxious suspense and deep gloom which pervades this poor country will be broken by a shout of joy and gladness which will announce to the nations of the earth that the Union of the States is restored in fact as well as in theory, and will inaugurate a new career of national success to which no other country ever attained.

This is a faithful picture of the attitude, feelings, aspirations and reasoning of this people. It is drawn from life. It is not dictated by prejudice or passion. It is the result of calm and constant study, drawn with the earnest hope that its truth may impress some whom misrepresentation may have influenced to sustain an unjust and unpatriotic faction, and that it may tend, however feebly, to restore those days to the people of all the States of the American Union, of which it may be said:

> "Then none was for a party;
> Then *all* were for the State;
> * * * * * *
> And the Romans were like brothers,
> In the brave days of old."

The accounts of the crops are still unfavorable. From every portion of the State I hear of disappointment, and the present estimate of the cotton crop of Georgia for 1866 does not exceed 150,000 bales, while the less sanguine do not look for more than 100,000. Should the Fall be mild and frosts retard their arrival, I think the former figures may be reached. The second growth, which took place after the rains, will have time to mature its present promise of fruit, and thus greatly increase the yield. The usual time for frost is about the middle of this month. I am afraid from what I know of the crop in Georgia and what I hear from other States, that the estimate I gave as far back as June will prove to be accurate. I think it would be unwise to expect more than 1,500,000 bales as the total crop.

QUONDAM.

Large Amount of Government Property in Jeffersonville.

From the New Albany (Ind.) Commercial, Oct. 5.

The close of the war left a large amount of Government property in Jeffersonville, and the amount is being greatly augmented by the removal of nearly all the vast quantities of almost every kind of military stores from Nashville, Tenn., and Cincinnati to that place, owing to its central location, rare facilities for shipping and reshipping, and the extensive buildings for storing it owned by the Government and the means provided for the protection of them and their contents from destruction by fire. The enormous Government warehouses in the upper part of the city are furnished with a powerful steam fire-engine—stationary—which is kept in constant readiness to throw water at a moment's notice, day or night, with hose carriages and an ample supply of hose to reach every part of the building, and a full complement of men to manage them constantly on duty, one set remaining until relieved by another. The large and numerous buildings of Jefferson Hospital are also now occupied as Government storehouses, and are guarded and protected in the same manner. The value of property that is already brought here, and to be brought, from Cincinnati alone, we are informed is estimated at from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000. The amount of the same from Nashville, Louisville and other places, we have not heard estimated, but they are very large.

Mr. Lincoln's Policy of Restoration—Letter from a Relative of the Deceased President.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Register* of Oct. 4 publishes the following letter from a relative of President Lincoln, who was recognized as his personal friend:

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 2, 1866.

Editor State Register:

For the past five years there has been no warmer supporter of the Administration of Abraham Lincoln than myself. My support of him was to some extent controlled by my knowledge of him. I have known him from his infancy, and was intimately associated with him during his whole career up to the day of his death. In his school-boy days I was his teacher; and, when President, he recognized me as his friend and as his relation. Knowing him thus intimately, it is but natural that I should know something of his intentions in regard to the settlement of the grave questions that were submitted to his control. His whole Presidential career was a continual struggle against the rapacity, the cruelty and the recklessness of the Radical faction of the great Union Party,—that faction led by Wade, Butler, Phillips, Greeley, Fred. Douglass, and their confederates; and whenever any movement was inaugurated that promised a speedy overthrow of the rebellion, the Radical class imposed upon him conditions before they would pledge their support or the support of their representatives in Congress, that compelled him either to sacrifice the country or yield to their demands. I have private evidence that he was in this way compelled to inaugurate policies that were repugnant to the dictates both of his judgment and his heart. Unfortunately for the country, at the hour when his power was complete, when he did not require their aid to accomplish the restoration of peace, the hand of an assassin removed him from accomplishing that good he intended.

Mr. Lincoln was well beloved by the people. Had he lived, the Southern States would by this time have been represented in Congress. The Radical curs would have barked at his heels, but the whole people would have had confidence in his purity and his judgment.

President Johnson's policy, as now enunciated by him, would, ere this, have been carried into practical effect by Mr. Lincoln; not because Mr. Lincoln was a greater or a purer man than President Johnson, but because the people had, during the gloomy years of the dreadful struggle through which we had passed, reposed confidence in his judgment and his honesty, and the factious partisan lash could not have destroyed his power with the people. I hope that every honest supporter of President Lincoln—every man who fought in the field or who battled at home in behalf of this glorious Union of ours—will not only cast their ballots, but will as well exert all their influence against the miserable combination of fanatics, charlatans and plunderers, who, under the name of Union Radical Party, are now attempting to rob Mr. Lincoln of his good name and our country of liberty.

Yours, truly,
DENNIS F. HANKS.

Orders Relative to Army Officers Traveling on Duty.

The War Department has just promulgated the following order:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1866.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 82.—I. Whenever an officer is ordered from one station to another, or for the performance of any duty, not being with troops, he shall proceed by the most direct route, without unnecessary delay; nor is he, upon any pretence whatever, except that of sudden illness, to apply for leave of absence from the time he quits the station at which he receives the order until he has arrived at his place of destination.

II. Whenever an officer under orders shall appear to have made unusual or unnecessary delay on the route, immediately on his arrival at the post the commanding officer will call upon him to report the cause of his delay; and should such report be unsatisfactory the officer will be placed in arrest, and the necessary charges will be preferred against him for his delay or unauthorized absence, and immediately submitted for consideration to the proper commander authorized to institute general courts-martial. If the delinquent officer be superior in rank to the commander, the required report will, in such case, be made by the senior himself.

III. Whenever an officer is detached from his company, regiment or post, for the performance of a specified duty, that duty being performed, he will return to his previous station unless otherwise directed.

By command of Gen. Grant.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Coinage of the United States Mint.

The following is a statement of the business of the Philadelphia Mint during the month of September, 1866:

Gold deposits	$1,174,697 74
Silver deposits and purchases	33,499 95
Total deposits	$1,208,197 69

COINAGE EXECUTED.

Denomination.	No. of pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Double Eagles	62,930	$1,258,600 00
Fine bars	12	6,640 78
Total	62,942	$1,265,240 78
SILVER.		
Dollars	25	$25 00
Half-dollars	54,025	27,012 50
Quarter-dollars	25	6 25
Dimes	25	2 50
Half-dimes	25	1 75
Three-cent pieces	25	75
Fine bars	2	172 84
Total	54,152	27,221 09
COPPER.		
Cents	1,185,000	$11,850 00
Two-cent pieces	302,250	6,045 00
Five-cent pieces	2,017,000	100,850 00
Total	3,504,250	$118,745 00
RECAPITULATION.		
Gold coinage	62,942	$1,265,240 78
Silver coinage	54,152	27,221 09
Copper coinage	3,504,250	118,745 00
Total	3,621,344	$1,411,206 87

What Came of Smoking a Pipe on a Keg of Powder.

From the Winona Republican.

Our townsman, Mr. H. C. Train, had a narrow escape from a frightful death on Wednesday. He started for Rushford in the morning, in company with a Mr. Hanson, a merchant of that place. The two gentlemen were riding in a buggy, drawn by one horse. In the buggy there was a keg of powder, weighing 25 pounds, together with other small packages of light goods. When they had got to a place about two miles east of the "T" Tavern, the powder by some means exploded. The explosion was, of course, terrific, and Mr. Hanson and his companion were thrown some distance up and forward. The horse, in addition to losing all the hair on his tail, became considerably demoralized, and ran at the top of his speed. The two men fell upon the whiffletree, and Mr. Hanson, to clear himself from the wreck, jumped over the wheel, falling into a mudhole, in a half stupified condition. Mr. Train clung to the pieces and was carried forward about a mile at a pretty rapid pace. On coming to a stop he took an inventory of the concern and found that the buggy was completely shattered—the bottom and seat entirely gone, and the reach and axles bent nearly double, so that the four wheels came almost together. Mr. Train himself had been stripped of his outer clothing, about one-third of the hair on his head, and all his whiskers burned off, and his eyebrows and lashes gone. Yet, strange to say, he was not hurt in any other way, and after extinguishing the fire in his remaining clothing he started back to find his companion. Upon meeting him he laughed heartily at the ridiculous figure which they presented, but Mr. Hanson "could not see it in that light." The latter was badly bruised, and one of his hands was severely burned, but he had suffered no serious injury. The two contrived to get into Rushford, thankful that a worse fate had not overtaken them. Mr. Train thinks that the powder was ignited by a spark from Hanson's pipe, who was smoking at the time the explosion took place.

Sale of an Extensive Farm in Illinois.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

A few days since Michael L. Sullivant, Esq., sold his home farm of "Broadlands," in Champaign County, Ill., containing 22,000 acres, to R. A. Alexander, of Kentucky, for $17 per acre—the sum total for the land amounting to $374,000. In addition to this Mr. Alexander purchased all the stock, grain, hay and farming utensils belonging to the farm, thus making the whole purchase reach nearly or quite half a million of dollars, for all of which the cash was paid down. Mr. Alexander intends to make "Broadlands" a stock farm, from which he proposes to ship ship to market some five hundred head of cattle per week. Mr. Sullivant proposes to move his household goods to his snug little farm of 45,000 acres in Iroquois County, Ill., where he will enlarge upon the extensive operations he has carried on in Champaign.

His success has demonstrated the fact that large bodies of land can be successfully managed under the general head, but it has not made apparent that other idea, that community is profited thereby. In addition to wheat-fields and corn-fields, and herds of stock, people and school-houses and churches are useful in that way—indeed, may be said to be absolutely necessary to the welfare and progress of a country. Large farms—vast estates, like those over which they brag in Illinois, stand in the way of progress. A thousand acres, divided into ten farms of one hundred acres each, supporting ten families, a school-house, a church, yield more to the State, more to community, than when under one princely owner; yield more wealth, more brains, pay more taxes, and is more in accordance with the genius of a free government.

A Clergyman Amid the Pestilence—What a Good Man Has Done.

A writer in the Presbytery *Reporter* alludes to Rev. Henry A. Nelson, Pastor of First Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, in the following manner:

Left my home Friday, Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., for St. Louis. Called on Dr. Nelson and found him perfectly calm and cheerful amid the prevailing pestilence. He has attended more funerals since the 1st of this month than for a whole year previous—sometimes three in one day. Only last Monday two persons died from cholera in his house. They were not members of his family, but strangers whom he had taken in. When visiting at a dwelling, where the wife and mother had been stricken down by the prevailing pestilence, he found that the family—father and five children—could not in safety pass the night in their small tenement of two rooms. He took part of them to his own house—all contaminated with cholera as they were—and obtained another place for the other part. But within a day or two the whole family, of six persons, were thrown upon his hands. Sabbath night, Aug. 19, they all retired to rest, with the expectation that the afflicted household would, the next morning, start for Bond County, Illinois. But at 3 o'clock of that morning, the two children of the stranger family were taken down with the prevalent epidemic. At 12 o'clock M., of the same day, they both died. The father nursed his children until daylight, when he too succumbed to the disease. He was carried to Dr. Nelson's study, and nursed there. He is recovering.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE RIVER PIRATE HOMICIDE.

Investigation by Coroner Naumann—Statements of those Present on the Pier—Description of Deceased and his Antecedents—The Jury Render a Verdict of Justifiable Homicide.

Coroner Naumann held an inquest yesterday morning, at the Liberty-street Station-house, over the body of Bruno Effrig, the river cotton-thief who was shot at Pier No. 13, North River, by the dock clerk. The particulars of this affair were published in yesterday's Times. The following is the evidence adduced during the inquest:

STATEMENT OF CHARLES F. RUSSELL.

Charles F. Russell being duly sworn deposed: I reside at Whitney & Sweet's, in Fulton-street near South, and am a master mariner; I have been taking an account of the cargo on Pier No. 13 North River, discharged from the steamer *Marmion*; the watchmen ordered by H. Harrison & Co., did not come down to the pier in time, and I was compelled to stop and watch two lots of cotton until they came; I was looking out for the lot that was on the bulkhead, thinking it most in danger from thieves; about 6:15 o'clock I heard the report of a fire-arm, and supposed it was somebody shooting wharf rats; soon after Mr. Potter came to me and said, "Russell, do you know that they have stolen half a bale of your cotton;" I replied "No," adding that I could not look out for two lots of cotton at the same time, and that the owners were in fault for not sending the watchmen sooner; he said "Did you hear no shot," I replied that I had heard the report of a fire-arm; he said, "I shot at the fellow, he had a bale of cotton and was hauling it down into the boat;" he then requested me to go over and look at the bale the thieves had been at; we walked over there and saw a bale midway in the lot of eighty-nine bales; it was right in the stern of a steamer lighter; I found scattered cotton in the hawser of the vessel, and the bands of the bale were cut and quite a quantity of cotton taken from the bale; we examined the cotton, and were talking about the mat while walking back to the other lot of cotton; there was a large hole in the dock opposite the lot I had charge of; as we were walking toward the cotton I discovered a boat through this hole in the dock, and filled with cotton; I said: "Potter, there's a boat with cotton in it, that must be the one you fired at;" I then requested him to stop there while I went after a policeman; I went to the ferry next to Pier No. 14, and requested an officer to come with me; that we had been robbed of some cotton, and that there was a boat under our pier with cotton in it, and I wished him to go there and watch the boat until the thieves returned, and arrest them; the officer told me his time was up, and he referred me to another officer who went with me; I showed him the boat with the cotton in it; it was very near dark at the time; a person got into the boat, he found a man in it dead; the officer then took charge of the boat; Mr. Potter stated to me that he had discovered thieves and fired at them.

STATEMENT OF JOHN O. MORSE.

John O. Morse being duly sworn, deposed—I am first officer on board the steamer *Marmion;* Mr. Potter and myself came out from tea together; I left him at the gangway of the steamer and went forward to my room; I had been there about five minutes when I heard the report of firearms, and soon after Mr. Potter came to my room and said he had fired at some thieves who were stealing cotton; he added that he was going to see Capt. Sturgis; I went aft of the gangway and found the quartermaster and second officer coming on board, who said they had been heading up a bale of cotton that the thieves had been stealing from; soon after a policeman came on board and told me I was wanted at the Station-house; I came here.

STATEMENT OF SAMUEL W. CHAMBERS.

Samuel W. Chambers, being sworn, deposed—I reside at No. 66 South Third-street, Williamsburgh, and keep store opposite Piers Nos. 13 and 14 North River; I recognize the body of deceased as that of a notorious thief; I knew him to have been in the habit of stealing cotton there before; I have had him under arrest and indictment several times; he has been tried for stealing.

STATEMENT OF JOHN WARD.

John Ward, being sworn, deposed—I reside at No. 74 Cortlandt-street, and am a seaman; at about 6:30 o'clock last evening, I heard some noise on the pier, I heard Mr. Potter tell a policeman, after the occurrence, about somebody stealing cotton; I saw two bags of cotton going across the street; I do not know who had them; I went down to the end of the pier and got into the boat through a hole in the pier; it was a nineteen-foot rowboat; I saw a man lying amidship in the boat; I lifted up his head and found he was dead; I saw a quantity of cotton in the boat.

STATEMENT OF WM. A. POTTER.

Wm. A. Potter, being duly sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 58 Carroll-street, Brooklyn; I am employed by the Black Star line of steamships at Pier No. 13 North River, taking charge of the dock and property; at twenty minutes past six last evening I came from the main deck of the steamship *Marmion*, and as I was coming down the gang plank I discovered a boat between the *Marmion* and propeller *Jane Campbell*, about half way under the dock, head in; it was nearly dark, but the cotton in the boat and the cut bale on the dock showed the thieves more prominently to me than otherwise would have happened; as I approached the boat it was fast disappearing under the dock; I drew a revolver and fired at the boat; I knew no more of it until ten minutes after, when I discovered the boat on the south side of the pier; Mr. Russel went for a policeman while I remained by the cotton; as soon as the officer came a man went down in the boat and found a dead man there; I then reported to my owners, and afterward surrendered myself to the Police; I was in charge of the cotton until relieved by the watchman; I stood on the gang-plank when I fired at the boat, and about twenty-five feet from the boat; I have known deceased for a long time; he has been put off the pier a number of times for stealing cotton; he has acted as the captain of a gang of river thieves; he was known to be a noted thief previous to this occurrence; I surrendered myself under the supposition that I had shot the man.

STATEMENT OF THOS. ROBINSON.

Thos. Robinson, M. D., being duly sworn, deposed—I have made a *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased; I found a pistol shot wound in the back, left side, passing through the left scapula; the ball passed in a downward direction through the left lung, through the left side and right ventricle of the heart, through the diaphragm and into the liver; death was the result of the above described wound.

The case was then given to the Jury, who, after mature deliberation, rendered the following verdict:

"That the said Bruno Effrig came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of Wm. A. Potter, and we think the shooting perfectly justifiable."

Bruno Effrig was a native of France, 22 years of age, had but one arm, and resided while living at No. 128 Greenwich-street.

THE HELVETIA.

A Stormy Passage of Nineteen Days—Eleven Deaths at Sea—She is Ordered to the Lower Bay—Cholera Shows Itself After Arrival—The Sick Transferred to the Falcon.

The *Helvetia*, now lying at Quarantine in the Lower Bay, arrived on Monday. She encountered heavy head winds shortly after sailing on the 19th of September, and was caught in the gale which swept our coast on the 7th inst. The passengers suffered severely throughout the voyage from sea-sickness, the storm raging at times so severely that it was impossible to cook for them. In evidence that everything was done by the Captain and officers of the vessel to alleviate the sufferings of those on board, the steerage passengers on arrival in the bay on the 8th, appointed a Committee to record their graditude and thanks, which was done, as follows:

To Capt. Thompson and the Officers of the Steamship Helvetia:

SIRS: We, the steerage passengers, now at the termination of our voyage, express to you our grateful thanks for your uniform kindness and noble qualities as a commander, and for the safe voyage now terminated, through Divine Providence, which, were it not for your exertions and those of the officers under your command, might have been attended with serious consequences. We cannot separate without again expressing to you and the officers, especially to the Purser, Mr. Denny, our sincere and heartfelt thanks for your untiring exertions in administering to all our wants.

On board the *Helvetia*, New-York Bay, Monday, Oct. 8, 1866.

For the passengers.

Signed—Thomas Rea O'Connor, P. C. Fitzgibbon, David Whitecraft, Robert P. Hewitt, N. Johnson, Conn. O'Connor, J. Byrne, James Scirmen, Mathew Geoghegan, P. Hefferman, John Power, P. O'Conner, William Hennessee, Edward Kennedy, John Walsh, Thomas Sweeney, E. McCaffray, P. Walsh, McRyan, E. Ryan, P. Harrison, B. Handredhon, A. Stephenson, Peter Fay, P. McGinniss, Thomas Murphey.

A document of like import was signed by the cabin passengers.

The first case of sickness which appeared on board was that of the child, Victor E. Altorin, four months old, who died of convulsions on the 25th of September when the vessel had been six days at sea and been pitched about severely by head winds. The other deaths during the voyage occurred in the following order:

Oct. 1.—Clara Nelson, of Germany, aged 64 years, inflammation of lungs.

Oct. 2.—James Langley, of Ireland, 16 months old, debility; Augusta O. Mahl, German, 2 years old, phtisis; August Nelson, Swede, 4 months old, debility.

Oct. 3.—Thos. Brown, England, 6 years old, marasmus; Ellen Nurman, Ireland, 6 years old; debility; Matilda A. Lyckonda, Germany, 14 months old, convulsions.

Oct. 4.—Fred Brown, England, 3 years old, peritonitis; Anna J. Brown, England, 4 years old, marasmus.

Oct. 7. Sophia Shangreit, Germany, 19 years old, general debility.

As none of these cases were marked by cholera symptoms, and all attributed to the severity of the passage, the vessel would have been admitted to clearance by the Quarantine officers, had it not been that on the morning of the 8th and during their visit John Cliff and John Anderson were attacked with violent dysentery, ending fatally before night. Until these cases occurred and were followed by that of Timothy Lynch, there had been no symptoms of cholera in the attacks, and even these, for the reasons before assigned, were considered doubtful. It was nevertheless deemed wise to take all precautions, and the vessel was ordered to the Lower Bay, where she now lies.

On her arrival there on the morning of the 9th, the sick were transferred on board the hospital-ship *Falcon*, from which we have yesterday the following report from Dr. Bissell, Deputy Health Officer:

HOSPITAL SHIP FALCON, Oct. 10, 1866.

Cyrus Curtiss, President of the Commissioners of Quarantine:

Inclosed please find a list of names of the patients received on board the hospital-ship *Falcon*, from the steamship *Helvetia*, now at anchor in the Lower Bay. Also, the names of those who died on board of her during the passage to this port.

Of those now in hospital here, a large proportion will probably recover. Respectfully yours,

DR. H. BISSELL,
Deputy Health Officer and Physician Hospital-ship.

The following cases were admitted to the *Falcon*, on the 9th inst.:

Mary Deeble, Cornwall, aged 29.
Annie Gourley, Down, Ireland, aged 16.
Johanna Connor, Kerry, Ireland, aged 21.
Joseph Haddock, Cheshire, England, aged 8.
Andreas Olesen, Stockholm, Sweden, aged 24.
John George, Cornwall, England, aged 23.
Patrick Rogers, Kings County, Ireland, aged 25.
Susannah Johansen, Sweden, aged 40.
Johanna Johansen, Sweden, aged 3.
Anna C. Anderson, Sweden, aged 38.
Augustina Anderson, Sweden, aged six months.

The following were received on the 10th:

William Harper, Manchester, aged 25.
Annie Jones, Wales, aged 37.
W. H. Brown, Cavan, Ireland, aged 2½.
Mary Brown, Cavan, Ireland, aged 10.
Joseph Brown, Cavan, Ireland, aged 7.
Gaston Lyckmen, Stockholm, aged 6.
C. Davies, Durham, aged 10 months.
Charlotte Helstrom, Finland, aged 15.
Boy, unknown, ——, aged 4.
Mary H. Patterson, ——, aged 3 weeks.

At noon, yesterday, of those transferred to the *Falcon* the following were reported to have died:

Wm. Harper, aged 28, native of Manchester.
Anna Jones, aged 37, native of Wales.
James C. Anderson, aged 38, ——.
Mary H. Patterson, aged 3 weeks, (having been born at sea.)
Choice Davies, aged 10 months, Durham.
Michael Brown, aged 30, Clare, Ireland,

"THE EVENING STAR" DISASTER.

Some of the Rescued Persons Expected in this City To-Day—A Sad Incident.

To-day the steamer *Virgo* is expected to arrive here from Savannah, having on board several of the survivors of the *Evening Star*. The public anxiety for the details of the catastrophe will doubtless be allayed by the stories of these passengers of the *Virgo*. Up to a late hour yesterday nothing further had reached the City to confirm the hope that others had been saved beside those already named.

Among the passengers of the *Evening Star* were Mr. Jas. Gallin and wife, of New-Orleans. Mr. Gallin was one of the most esteemed citizens of that city. He was returning there, after a six years' stay in Europe, to visit his son. Mrs. Gallin was a daughter of Col. Jas. Robinson, of Barre, Mass., and a niece of the late Hon. M. Niles, of Connecticut.

THE OCEAN QUEEN.

To allay the anxiety of those who had friends in the *Ocean Queen*, which left here on the 1st for Aspinwall, we state that that vessel is reported to have been in prime condition, and that as her name was painted in large letters on her sides, there is no probability that it was she that collided with the *Mary McKee*, as it would have been impossible not to have readily read her name. No doubt the collision was with the *Santiago de Cuba*, as reported. It is somewhat remarkable the said *Santiago de Cuba* reports speaking the *Mary McKee*, but does not speak of colliding with her; and, further, it is a significant one that she came in *without her cutwater*.

Following is further testimony from most excellent authority, of the seamanly qualities of Capt. Knapp, of the *Evening Star*:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Capt. William Knapp, who commanded the *Evening Star*, was from Fairfield, Connecticut. He was bred to the sea, was a first-class seaman and a first-class man in all respects. He was about forty-two years of age. His brother was commander of a clipper ship which foundered at sea some years since, as is supposed, as she was never heard from. The two brothers married sisters.

S.

A SAD INCIDENT.

On Wednesday evening, Walter Walsh leaped into the dock at the foot of North Moore-street, apparently with the intention of committing suicide. He was rescued and given into the custody of an officer of the Fifth Precinct, who took him to the Leonard-street Station-house, where he was properly cared for. Yesterday morning the unfortunate man was arraigned before the magistrate, when he stated to the Court that he had two brothers, who were employed on board the steamship *Evening Star*, and that they had been lost in that ill-fated ship. It further appeared that Walter was partially insane, caused by grief, and labored under the strange delusion that the bodies of his deceased brothers were in the water near the North Moore-street dock, and that he plunged into the river under the impression that he could recover them. Justice Dowling reasoned with Walsh on the strangeness of his conduct, impressing upon him the fact that the dead bodies of his brothers could not be in the North River, after they had been lost far out at sea. As Walsh seemed to realize this fact and promised not to act in so reckless a manner again, he was allowed to depart. Instead of going home the unfortunate, still half crazed at the loss he had sustained, proceeded with hasty steps to the same dock where he had so narrowly escaped drowning, and before his intention could be divined or frustrated he had a second time plunged into the dock. He was again rescued and brought to Court, where the Magistrate committed him to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ECKFORD, OF BROOKLYN, VS. MUTUAL, OF NEW-YORK.

The home-and-home game between these Clubs, laid over from last year, was played at Hoboken yesterday. The weather was cold and disagreeable, and suited to almost anything else beside ball-playing; still a large crowd was in attendance at the Elysian Fields, who were well repaid for their trouble, as the game was exceedingly well played, and occupied but a little over two hours' time. The Mutuals had out the same nine which they played in the Atlantic match, with the exception of Hatfield in place of McMahon, while the Eckfords turned out the strongest team they have played this season; Woods, their second base man when they were champions, making his reappearance on this occasion, and playing somewhat in his old style. Martin's pitching was, as usual, very effective, but a sore hand affected his delivery to some extent. Jewett played behind in his best style, disposing of no less than thirteen players on foul balls, several of them being very prettily taken by tips. Of the Eckfords, Manolt, Woods and Wilson excelled in fielding, and Beach did well as catcher. Swandel's slow pitching is fully as effective as Southworth's, and makes the game shorter, and the Eckfords show their good sense in playing him in that position. Taken altogether, it was one of the best fielding games of the season, and very creditable to both clubs. The score is as follows:

ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.	MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.
Manalt, l. f.	2	1	Waterman, 3d b.	2	1
Klein, 1st b.	3	2	Jewett, c.	3	1
Beach, c.	3	2	Reed, r. f.	5	1
Woods, 2d b.	3	2	R. Hunt, c. f.	1	4
Brown, c. f.	2	2	Zeller, 1st b.	4	2
Swandel, p.	4	0	Martin, p.	5	0
G. Grum, 3d b.	6	0	Hatfield, 2d b.	3	2
Southworth, r f.	4	0	C. Hunt, l. f.	3	3
Wilson, s. s.	0	1	Patterson, s. s.	1	4
Total	27	10	Total	27	18

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eckford	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	5—10
Mutual	3	5	2	0	3	2	1	0	2—18

Fly Catches—Eckford, 12; Mutual, 14.
Out on Foul Balls—Eckford, 14; Mutual, 6.
Passed Balls—Beach, 10; Jewett, 6.
Home Runs—Klein, 1.
Struck Out—Swandel, 1.
Umpire—Mr. Wilson, of the Empire Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Watson and Connell.
Time of Game—Two hours and ten minutes.

UNION VS. ATLANTIC.

The match long pending between these Clubs takes place at Morrisania on Saturday, Oct. 13, at 2:30 P. M. A special train for the grounds leaves Twenty-sixth-street at 1:30.

Board of Health.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President Schultz in the chair. The Attorney reported that on the premises No. 438 West Twenty-fourth-street a business was carried on detrimental to public health. The report sets forth that in addition to soap boiling and fat melting old rags are placed in vats of water and kept there until they putrify, emitting a terrible stench. The Attorney stated that it was necessary that these rags should be decomposed for the business for which they were intended. An order was issued directing the discontinuance of this portion of the business. The Attorney also read reports regarding public school houses, representing one or two of them to be in a bad sanitary condition. Dr. Dalton recommended that, in anticipation of cholera another season, fifteen Sanitary Inspectors—five for Brooklyn and ten for New-York—be retained throughout the Winter. Also, the Disinfecting Superintendant and apparatus. The report intimated that the fact that cholera had continued so late in the season it was reasonable to suppose that it would return with the appearance of warm weather, and that it was necessary to take proper precautions during the Winter. The recommendations were adopted. Dr. Swinburne reported the arrival at this port during the past week of the steamship *Helvetia*, having an unusual amount of sickness on board. Four deaths occurred among the passengers on the day of their arrival in the Lower Bay, and some of these cases are reported to have shown all the symptoms of cholera, although the deaths were reported as the result of other causes. The vessel was detained in the Lower Bay, and some of her passengers removed to the hospital ship. Dr. Dalton reported that during the week ending Oct. 11, 25 cases of supposed cholera had been investigated, 18 of which were genuine, and 12 of them proved fatal.

WORK OF THE SANITARY POLICE.

Capt. Bowen G. Lord sent in the following schedule of work performed by the Police Sanitary Company in the abatement and removal of nuisances, for the week ending Oct. 11:

No. of complaints of nuisances received	257
No. of notices served for abatement	349
No. of nuisances abated under service of notice	523
No. of sinks and water-closets cleaned	306
No. of loads of night-soil removed from city limits	1,241
No. of dead horses, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, dogs and cats, calves seized, "bobs," removed from city limits	516
Unsound veal, mutton, beef, pork, fish, seized, (lbs.) removed from City limits	1,475
No. of barrels of offal removed from City limits	3,360
No. of arrests for violations of Health Laws	8

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

LARCENY OF COATS.

Officers Brophy and Williams, of the Third Precinct, arrested Julius Solomon, a native of Russia and 20 years of age, on a charge of having stolen five coats valued at $130 from Joseph David, of No. 84 Warren-st. When arraigned before the Court the complainant stated that the accused and an unknown confederate were seen entering the premises, one of them having an empty bag, and that soon after they emerged therefrom with the bag apparently well filled. The prisoner denied his guilt and stated that he had a place in the rear of Mr. David's store, and claimed to have been in his place of business at the time specified. The magistrate required him to find bail to answer the charge, in the sum of $1,000. Solomon is a clerk, and resides at No. 35 Rutgers-street.

A RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS AND A JUVENILE SHOPLIFTER.

It appears that for some weeks past the Police of the lower wards have been annoyed by reports of shoplifters committing depredations in their respective precincts. They succeeded at length in tracing these operations as the work of one pair of hands, and yesterday Officers Stillman and Schneider succeeded in arresting George Schumann, who they suspected of being concerned in these repeated thefts. They discovered that George had a passion for pocket-knives, to gratify which he visited nearly every cutlery store in the lower part of the City, and also made frequent incursions up town. After being arrested the prisoner confessed his guilt, stating that he had sold the proceeds of these repeated thefts to a man named Harrison, who keeps a gift jewelry establishment at Nos. 178 and 179 Broadway. Judge Dowling issued a search warrant upon which the premises occupied by Harrison were examined, when about fifteen dozen pocket-kives, alleged to be stolen by Schumann, who had sold for $3 per dozen, about one-sixth of their real value. Harrison was arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods. George Bissell, of No. 55 Beekman-street, made a complaint against the accused, charging him with having stolen twenty-four of the knives found in his possession. Harrison confessed to purchasing the knives, but claimed to have done so in good faith. Both prisoners were held for examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

STEALING A PAIR OF GAITERS.

On the evening of the 20th of September, two men, named Wm. Henry Boynton and John O'Neil, went into the shoe-store No. 22 Division-street, and priced several articles of feet wear. The proprietor, Mr. Wm. Nowak, says that they spent some time in the store, and then went away without purchasing anything. After they had gone he missed a pair of gaiters, valued at $7 50; he therefore caused the arrest of Boynton and O'Neill on suspicion of the theft. They were committed for examination.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A GAMBLER SURPRISED.

On Wednesday night Officer Robert P. Barker, of the Fifteenth Precinct, made a descent upon the rooms of Jerome Ties, on the first floor of No. 4 Amity-street, where he found a party carrying on a "sweat-board" game in full blast. He thereupon arrested Ties and brought away all the gambling implements from the place. The prisoner was committed, in default of $300 bail, to answer the charge.

PETIT LARCENY.

Mr. John Gorley, of No. 195 West Twenty-fourth-street, yesterday caused the arrest of Peter Parr and James Gallagher, on the charge of stealing two boys' woolen shirts, valued at $2, from his house. The property was found in the possession of the thieves. They were committed for examination.

THE PANEL GAME.

A countryman named James Porter, who is stopping temporarily at No. 283 East Tenth-street, went to take a walk through one of the disreputable streets of the City, when he was met by a frail one named Catharine Noonan, who very easily induced him to accompany her to her rooms, at No. 54 Laurens-street. Here he spent about two hours and then left. A short time afterward he discovered that $42 in greenbacks had been abstracted from his vest pocket. He made his loss known at once to Officer Crittendon, of the Eighth Precinct, who proceeded to the house, where he arrested Mary Ann and Henry Russell and Catharine Noonan on suspicion of the theft. On the way to the Station-house, Henry Russell, who is a notorious panel-thief, (having just finished a term at Sing Sing,) gave the officer $35, which he said Mary Ann had taken from the countryman's pocket and given to him, and at the same time desiring him to return it to Porter, and try and "shake him off." This the officer, of course, refused to do, and the trio were taken to the Station-house, and yesterday brought before the magistrate, who committed them for trial without bail.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.

James Quinn, who resides at No. 128 Mott-street, yesterday caused the arrest of Mary McDonald, on a charge of grand larceny, said to have been committed yesterday morning. The complainant made oath that he went to work as usual yesterday morning, leaving his room securely fastened. On his return in the afternoon he found that five dresses, valued at $30, two shawls, at $20; a scarf at $2, and an opera-glass, at $1, had been taken from his apartments. Two of the other occupants of the house informed him that they saw the prisoner carry the goods away. Mary pleads not guilty, and says she is a "poor, honest working girl, and knows nothing of the charge." She was, nevertheless, committed for examination.

Yorkville Court.—Before Justice Kelly.

A SINGULAR DETECTION OF THEFT.

On Sunday, the 7th inst., Mr. John Wittschen, who resides at No. 902 Second-avenue, lost his pocket-book containing $60 in United States notes and a $5 bill on the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy, N. Y. The latter he had marked on the reverse side when he took it, as he was not certain that it was a genuine note. On Wednesday night a man named James Donovan entered Mr. Wittschen's store, and handing that gentleman a bill, desired to know if he thought it a good one. Wittschen took the bill, examined it closely, and was immediately satisfied that it was the identical marked bill which he had lost. He thereupon caused the arrest of Donovan, who, upon being brought before the magistrate, said at first that he got it down town, and then that his little girl found it in the street. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of bail.

A PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.

On Sunday, the 1st inst., Michael Cotter, who resides at No. 620 Second-avenue, went out to Jones' Wood to enjoy the fresh air. Here he remained all the afternoon, and when he returned home at night he discovered to his astonishment that his gold hunting-case watch, worth $70, a chain valued at $40, and $51 in United States notes had all been stolen from his person. He immediately informed the Police, who were led to suspect one James Farley. Upon arresting him the watch belonging to Mr. Cotter was found in his vest pocket. He was accordingly committed for examination, in default of $1,000 bail.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

On Wednesday night, about 12 o'clock, car detectives Heidelburg and McCusker arrested William Farley, Henry Watson, Thomas Burns and James Williams, whom they found attempting to operate in one of the Third-avenue cars. The car was very much crowded at the time, and the prisoners were working their way through from the front to the rear platform. They were committed by Justice Kelly, to answer the charge of vagrancy.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A MAN KILLED BY A TRUCK.—About 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening a laborer named Dennis Schehan, while passing through Pearl-street, near Fulton, stepped off the pavement and ran along the gutter in order to pass a crowd. As he did so the wheel of a passing truck struck him on the head and knocked him down, when the wheel passed over his body, causing severe internal injuries. The driver of the truck, John Moore, pulled up immediately and surrendered himself to an officer of the Second Precinct, while the injured man was removed to the New-York Hospital. Death resulted in a few hours. Coroner Naumann held an inquest yesterday morning, when it was elicited in evidence that Moore had been driving at a slow rate, and had done all in his power to prevent the accident. Upon this showing the Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and Moore was accordingly discharged from custody by the Coroner. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 37 years of age, and resided at No. 78 James-street. He leaves a widow and three children wholly unprovided for.

EXPENSES OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The following are the estimated expenses of the Police Department for 1867: General expenses, $119,125; New-York Force, $2,734,554 99; Brooklyn Force, $447,332 98; Richmond County Police, $40,231 25; West Farms, $8,742 50.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The following-named persons, indicted by the Grand Jury, were arraigned yesterday: Thomas and Bridget Henriken, assault and battery—pleaded not guilty; Peter Cunningham, breaking with intent—not guilty; George Watson, indecent exposure—not guilty; Edward Griffin and Patrick Cogan, assault and battery—not guilty; Jos. Thompson, attempted rape—not guilty; Henry Hamilton and James Supple, larceny—not guilty; James Cashwell *alias* James Johnson, Joseph Clarke, Joseph Mollet and Patrick Crane, breaking with intent to steal—not guilty; Martin Regan *alias* Henry Ward and Charles Foley, (two indictments,) assault and battery and robbery—Ward guilty; Foley guilty of assault only; Edward Griffin, robbery—not guilty.

ROBBERY.—Two dresses and a small amount of money in the pocket of one of them, were stolen from the residence of Noah Clapp, No. 166 South Sixth-street, Jersey City, on Wednesday evening. The dresses were lying by a window on the first floor, and it is supposed some person watched their opportunity to raise the window and abstract them.

OVERBOARD.—A man whose name was not ascertained, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, in his attempt to cross the river, jumped overboard at the Pavonia ferry, and would have been drowned but for the timely assistance rendered by the ferry hands.

LAW REPORTS.

Salvage Derelict.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—OCT. 11.

Before Judge Benedict.

John Lewellyn et al. vs. *Two Anchors and Chains.*—This is a case of salvage of two derelict anchors and chains of no great value. Although actual notice of the proceeding is brought home to the owners of the property, no appearance is entered for any claimant, and the proofs disclose that the owners in express terms abandoned the property to the libelants. In such a case the balance of the whole proceeds, after payment of the costs, may be awarded to the salvors, by whose exertions the property was saved. (The *William Hamilton*, 3 Hagg., 43.)

I notice the bill of fees charged in the cause, but as no objection has been made before me by either proctor, I assume that the apparently large amount is justified by some special circumstances attending the case.

Let a decree be entered awarding to the libelants the whole proceeds in Court, after deducting the costs.

For libelants, Mr. Goodrich.

The Question as to What is a Manufactory Within the Meaning of an Insurance Policy—Continuation of the Trial in the Case of Appleby vs. The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company—The Charge of the Judge—A Sealed Verdict this Morning.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—OCT. 11.

Before Justice Davis and a Jury.

Leonard Appleby et al. vs. *The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company.*—This action, the facts of which have been published in our columns, was continued on trial yesterday, before Justice Davis. The testimony having been concluded, counsel for the respective parties summed up, and Justice Davis thereupon charged the Jury substantially as follows:

He said that in some aspects this suit was of unusual interest. There was really but one prominent issue involved, and that was whether the lessees of the premises No. 360 Pearl-street were manufacturers within the legal sense and within the terms and conditions of the policy. There was no question but that the Messrs. Sauen & Osgood had taken the lease of the premises from the 1st of May, 1863.

The fire occurred on the 23d of that month. Sauen & Osgood leased the basement only to plaintiffs, for the purpose of stowing tobacco, snuff, &c., and at the time of the fire they had about $31,000 worth of goods therein. The firm of Sauen & Osgood were chair manufacturers; these chairs were made in Gardner, Mass., but for the purpose of saving freight and for other reasons, the chairs were sent to this storehouse in Pearl-street in separate parts. A dozen of cane seats and as many backs of chairs were tied together and sent hither. The other parts of the chairs were sent in boxes. Sauen & Osgood employed men to take the unfinished chairs from the sidewalk and convey them up stairs in the building No. 360 Pearl-street, and there put them together by means of glue, &c. Varnish was also used on these premises to put the chairs in a marketable condition. The terms of the policy of insurance are that the premises were not to be used for any manufacturing purposes deemed extra hazardous; that glue, alcohol, benzine, &c., were used on the premises is in proof. But the question for the Jury was, did the firm of Sauen & Osgood occupy the premises for a purpose prohibited by the terms of the policy granted by the defendants? Was the place a simple repository for the chairs, or was it a place where that class of furniture was to be completed? In other words, was it a manufactory, or was it a place for deposit and sale of the chairs? The General Term had said that this was the main question which the Jury were to decide. After a very able charge by Judge Davis, in which he reviewed all the evidence, and called the attention of the Jury to the law applicable thereto, he informed them that, owing to the lateness of the hour, they must bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

An Important Suit Relating to the Construction of a Will.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 11.

Before Judge Daniels.

Provoost et al. vs. *Provoost, Wesley et al.*—This was an action for the construction of a will made in 1825, affecting the title to valuable real estate in Westchester County. The will contained a clause giving a life estate in the whole property to the wife of the testator, and further provided, that after the death of an invalid daughter, (Elizabeth,) his executors should sell his whole estate, and distribute the proceeds among his heirs at law. The heirs at law, before the death of the invalid daughter, sold and conveyed all their interest in the property. Since the death of the daughter, the executors seek to continue their trust, and to sell the property in accordance with the terms of the will.

The title which the purchasers have obtained from the heirs depends upon the construction that shall be given to the will.

The defendants, who purchased from the heirs, claim that the legal estate, if any ever existed in the executors, terminated upon the death of the daughter, when the heirs took the property direct as tenants in common.

The plaintiffs, on the other hand, claim that the executors have still a legal estate, and that upon the death of the daughter, it becomes their duty to sell the property and distribute the proceeds under the will.

Judge Daniels has reserved his decision.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont, for plaintiff; Ex-Judge Cowles for defendant, Provoost; Amos G. Hull for defendant, Wesley.

A Conspiracy Case—New Trial Denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 11.

Before Justice Clerke.

Charles Trumper vs. *F. Fabaring et al.*—It will be remembered that this case was brought to trial in June last, and after occupying the attention of the Court and Jury for a week, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. The plaintiff claimed that he had been defrauded out of his money by means of the defendants representing that they required the deposit for the plaintiff's faithful performance of his duty while in the office of some of the defendants as an employe. The defendant now moved for a new trial, and the plaintiff's counsel raised a preliminary objection to the motion, that the judgment being entered before the notice was served, the Court would not entertain it.

The motion for a new trial was denied with costs.

A. H. Reavey for plaintiff; T. Brennan for defendant.

Important Question as to the Right of a Commission Merchant to Delegate His Authority.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 11.

Before Judge Barbour.

Constantin Rosswog vs. *James W. Seymour.*—This action was brought to recover $12,000—the value of certain jewelry consigned by the plaintiff to the defendant, in New-Orleans, in 1860, to sell on commission, and which, it is now alleged, defendant converted to his own use and defrauded the plaintiff. An order of arrest was granted by Judge Robertson in August last, and the defendant, who was here on a visit from New-Orleans, was arrested and held to bail in $5,000. The case now comes before the Court on a motion made by defendant to discharge the order of arrest and exonerate the bail. The defendant for that purpose read certain affidavits, in which he admitted the value of the goods, and that they were consigned to him for sale in 1860; but he says that he sold $1,000 worth of such goods for Confederate money in 1861, which Confederate money he has now in his possession; and that the balance of such goods he gave to a Mr. Church to take to Mexico and sell, and that said Church went to Mexico in December, 1860, but the defendant never saw him again until May, 1866, when Church came back to New-Orleans and told defendant that he had been waylaid in Mexico, near Vera Cruz, and robbed of all the goods. Other affidavits were produced on behalf of defendant, stating that Church had always borne a good character, and that the fact of his leaving New-Orleans with goods to sell, and his long absence, and his return with the statement of his being robbed, were wa known in New-Orleans. But the defendant also swears that he did not believe Church's story about the robbery, and was going to have him arrested had not his counsel told him the burden of proof as to Church not having been robbed would rest on him.

The plaintiff contended that the defendant had no authority to employ a sub-agent, or to send the goods to Mexico for sale; that from 1860 to 1862, the defendant never gave plaintiff any account of the goods or their proceeds; that in 1862, plaintiff sent Mr. Wallach with a power of attorney to New-Orleans to get the goods or the money from the defendant. Mr. Wallach swears that in 1862 the defendant said he had not sold any of the goods, but that they were all "over the Union lines" at a place a few miles from New-Orleans, and never said a word about Church having taken them to Mexico. Defendant afterward wrote a short letter to plaintiff, saying that he could not give any account of the goods yet, as Church had some of them in Mexico, and he had to wait to hear from Church what sales he had made. From the time of writing this letter, (1862,) defendant never wrote again to plaintiff, and never came to see him, or gave him any account of the goods; that plaintiff tried to catch defendant here in 1864, but defendant evaded the Sheriff and went back to New-Orleans; that defendant's property is out of his hands, and is in the possession of defendant's wife, who holds a judgment over him.

Defendant urged that the custom of the jewelry trade allowed him to employ an agent, and if the agent was robbed, he was exonerated. Also that he could not send the $1,000 worth of Confederate money on to plaintiff in 1862, because Gen. BUTLER forbade any Confederate money being paid from one person to another.

Plaintiff brought affidavits from jewelry merchants here to prove that there is no custom in that trade permitting the delegation of the factor's authority to a sub-agent, but that the custom was to hold the agent responsible for the goods in every case. Also that the defendant was a factor *del credere*, as he was to indorse all notes he received for the goods, and was to get 15 per cent. for all sales; that the consignment to defendant was a personal trust not to be delegated; that the defendant had no right to sell any of the goods for an unlawful currency, which was unknown in 1860, when the goods were delivered, and if he had, that he had converted that part of the proceeds by not sending the Confederate money to plaintiff in 1862, when it had a value, and in keeping it until it was worthless.

The Court said that he had no doubt the defendant was authorized to sell for Confederate money, but there was a question whether he ought not to have delivered it when demanded of him in 1862 by Mr. Wallack, the plaintiff's agent. Also, that there was no doubt the defendant could employ a servant in New-Orleans to sell the goods, and if that servant was robbed he would be protected; but he doubted whether defendant had the right to send an agent to Mexico; that he might as well have sent him to England or to New-York to sell; that the terms of employment between the plaintiff and defendant were that the goods were to be sold in New-Orleans, and that on these points the decision would be reserved.

Robert B. Roosevelt, counsel, and Joseph F. Daly, attorney, for plaintiff; J. L. Jernegan and S. F. Roberts for defendant.

Assault and Battery.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—OCT. 11.

Before Judge Jones.

This was an action brought by Wm. Evans, a rigger, against Robert N. and George Hand, the master and mate of the brig *Americus*, for damages for an assault alleged to have been committed by defendants upon the plaintiff on board of the brig while she was lying at the foot of Rutgers-street, on the 29th of August, 1865. Plaintiff swore that he went on board the brig to obtain employment, and that while sitting on the rail he attempted to move the boom of the brig, to prevent the spile driver that was being worked at the stern of the vessel from hitting it, whereupon he was assaulted by defendants, knocked down upon the deck, kicked in the head and body, and badly injured.

The defence was, that a quarrel was going on at the time between the defendants and the man working the spile driver; that a large crowd had been collected on the dock in the interest of the defendants' opponent, and that the plaintiff in this case came on board the vessel to assist the spile driver against the defendants; that he was ordered off the vessel three times by the defendants before the assault was committed, but refused to go. They also denied the severity of the injuries claimed to have been sustained by the plaintiff.

The jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

For plaintiff, Chauncey Shaffer; for defendants, R. H. Huntley.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 11.

By Justice Barbour.

The Bank of the Republic *vs.* Frederick A. Lawrence, &c.; motion denied, with $5 costs. Philip Gaffney *vs.* George M. Chapman; motion granted. Chas. H. Bass, *vs.* John J. Bylemdt; motion granted. Wm. H. Brusle, Jr., *vs.* Chas. E. Young; motion granted without costs. Meyer Firin *vs.* Julia Carton; motion to open default granted, with $10 costs. John T. Hendrickson *vs.* George W. Beers; motion granted without costs. James T. Dunham et al. *vs.* James Phelan; motion granted. Stephen Henney *vs.* Margaret Sutton; motion granted. Elizabeth Wiley, Administratrix, &c., *vs.* James Fee, impleaded; motion granted on terms. David C. Berry *vs.* Morris Ketchum et al.; motion granted; Wm. H. McVicar *vs.* Edward B. Ketchum et. al.; motion granted; Philo C. Calhoun, &c., *vs.* John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; motion granted. Wm. H. McVicar *vs.* Augustus W. Greenleaf, et al.; motion granted. James Devine *vs.* Frederick P. James et. al.; complaint dismissed with costs. Wm. P. Cary *vs.* Sarah James; complaint dismissed with costs; James Devine *vs.* Frederick P. James et al.; complaint dismissed with costs.

By Justice Garvin.

Christopher Fine et al. *vs.* Silas Ford; the prayer of the petition is denied, with $10 costs to abide the event. Alexander Annet *vs.* Charles M. Terry; motion denied, without costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 11.

By Justice Clerke.

George W. Mittnacht *vs.* August Neument et al.; bail reduced as to Becker, $100.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice Daniels.

Greene *vs.* The Montana Mill Co.; judgment for defendants on the demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend in twenty days on payment of costs of demurrer. Pepin *vs.* Lachenmyer; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave for defendant to amend in twenty days on payment of costs. Hutcherson *vs.* Jones; judgment for defendant, on demurrer, with costs. Righter *vs.* Burroughs; judgment for plaintiff for $1,711 82. Smith *vs.* Bullard; complaint dismissed without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Brady.

Leeds *vs.* Provot—In this case there are no legal questions, in my judgment, about which there can be any doubt. The question of fact determined was upon conflicting evidence, nearly balanced. I think the judgment would not be disturbed by the General Term, and that the default should not be opened. Hesselin *vs.* Rosset; motion granted on terms. See memorandum. Morrell *vs.* Cordes; receiver appointed. Austin *vs.* Hoyt; motion granted, without costs. Stevens *vs.* Pierce; issues presented and adopted; amendments having been made, defendant's attorney to appear and settle the order. Hardman *vs.* Milderberger; prayer of the petitioners granted; order to settle on two days' notice.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Held by Justice SUTHERLAND. Short causes. Nos. 3165, 3669, 2411 3345, 2709, 3681, 3715, 3693, 3655, 3391, 3726, 3727. *Part II.*—Held by Justice INGRAHAM. Short causes. Nos. 3300, 3686, 3498, 3578, 3384, 3458, 3152. *Part III.*—Held by Justice DAVIS on the second floor of No. 73 Duane-street. Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 3071, E. J. Genet *vs.* Meredith Howland et. al. 209½ Leonard Appleby et. al. *vs.* The Astor Fire Insurance Company. 1337, Preston Ware et. al. *vs.* Lewis L. Whitehouse. 1245, Harris Solomon *vs.* Henry Buncke. 863, The First National Bank *vs.* Chas. G. Patterson et. al. 1631, F. G. Young *vs.* Wm. M. Merrill. 1668. Elizabeth Richards *vs.* Robert Roberts. And Nos. 2097, 1648, 1190, 1206, Bradley *vs.* Davison. 1405, 1856, 1318, 42, 1119, 743, 675, 1493 and 1521.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Mr. Justice DANIELS on the third floor of No. 73 Duane-street.—Nos. 169, 190, 194, 343, 178, 168, 195, 152, 156, 374, 163, 164, 186, 187, 375, 180, 196, 198, 199, 200.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Mr. Justice CLERKE.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 o'clock. Nos. 83½, 156, The Nassau Bank *vs.* Hollingshead & Co. 157, The same *vs.* Pentland. 158, The Nassau Bank *vs.* Bowen. 159, The Nassau Bank *vs.* White. 178, Wilkinson *vs.* Wilkinson. 192, Scott &c. *vs.* Gage et al. 195, Windsor *vs.* Duncan &c. and 228.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Before Judge GARVIN.—Nos. 2491, 2419, 2081, 2609, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637. *Part II.*—Before Judge JONES.—Nos. 2732, 1490, 2784, 2880, 2882, 2722, 2748, 2752, 2774, 2154, 2852, 2886, 2889, 2890, 2892.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Before Judge CARDOZO.—Short causes.—Nos. 2128, 2107, 2209, 2195, 2071, 2331, 2318. *Part II.*—Before Judge DALY.—Nos. 1505, 1583, 1049, 1435, 1677, 776.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

CANDIDATES FOR WINE AND SEGARS.

Edward Lorenzo and William Grace pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. On the night of the 2d of October they broke into the saloon of Joseph Marmont, No. 88 Fulton-street, by tearing off a shutter from the window, breaking a pane of glass, and forcing an entrance through said broken pane, after which they attempted to steal a quantity of wine and segars of the value of $100. Officer Farrell, of the Second Precinct, found them inside, and they confessed to him the breaking into the premises. Lorenzo, who is 26 years of age, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years, and Grace, who is 17 years of age, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

A STEAMBOATMAN IN TROUBLE.

Alfred Jones pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 5th of October the prisoner went on board the steamboat *City of New-York*, then lying at Pier No. 39 North River, and stole an overcoat, dress coat and a pair of boots belonging to John A. Tolbot. The value of the stolen property was $42. The prisoner acknowledged having taken the articles named, on his preliminary examination. He is 19 years of age. He was sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

STEALING FROM AN EXPRESS WAGON.

James Horner pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. He went to the wagon of Henry W. Smith, of No. 70 Duane-street, on the 17th of September, and helped himself to three pieces of cloth of the value of $154 75, which were the property of C. P. Lingrien. Mr. Horner is an expressman, and had the property referred to on his wagon. Officer Shannon, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested the prisoner, who confessed the theft and the manner of it. He is 42 years of age and a native of England. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

AN UNFAITHFUL FELLOW-BOARDER.

Patrick McGovern pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. The prisoner and Sigmund Cohn boarded at the same house, No. 412 Grand-street, and on the morning of the 20th of September a gold watch and chain, and $15 in money were taken out of the room occupied by Cohn while he was asleep. On the 21st of September the chain was found in possession of McGovern, and a pawn ticket representing said watch, which was subsequently found in a pawn office, was found in Cohn's room. When arrested he claimed to have purchased the articles, but could not tell where. He is 25 years of age. He was sent to the State Prison for one year.

GLASS PUT IN.

Patrick Handley, 19 years of age, pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. On the night of the 20th of September he broke into the store of Charles Brothers, No. 216 Canal-street, by first breaking a pane of glass in the door of the rear entrance, then thrusting his body through the same. Mr. Brothers caught him in the premises, attempting to steal (so the complaint reads) a quantity of window glass of the value of $1,000. He said that he merely went there to sleep. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Baptiste Coquard, indicted for grand larceny of money, was tried and acquitted. He was charged with stealing $240 from Marie Serre, of No. 125 Elm-street, on the 26th of September.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appearing for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Paul Christerinsen; assault and battery, felony, two cases.

The People *vs.* Philip Bendenagle; receiving stolen goods.

The People *vs.* Michael Barry; petit larceny.

The People *vs.* Louis Isaacs; burglary first degree and grand larceny.

The People *vs.* John McIntee; burglary third degree.

The People *vs.* Joseph H. Clinton; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* John J. Sennott; rape, two cases.

The People *vs.* Belheser Hildebrand; grand larceny and burglary.

The People *vs.* George Geichstaller; larceny from person.

The People *vs.* Eliza Busteed; grand larceny of money.

The People *vs.* James Lawrence; grand larceny of money.

The People *vs.* George Smith; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Wm. Marshall; grand larceny.

Trials of Thieves and Rowdies—Domestic Troubles—A Poet in Court.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There were but twenty-five cases for trial yesterday in this Court, which was about half the usual number. Of these, ten were for petty larceny, thirteen for assault and battery, one for gambling, and one for aiding a prisoner to escape.

A CANNIBAL SIRE.

Enoch S. Griffin, Sr., was arraigned to answer for an assault committed upon his son, Enoch S. Griffin, Jr. The son appeared with his arm in a sling, and the father gazed at the Court through a pair of black eyes. The complainant testified that on Sunday last the defendant came home in a state of intoxication, was very abusive to his wife and daughter, threatening to turn the whole family out of doors. He did attempt to put the complainant out of the house, and during the scuffle which ensued, the father seized his son's thumb in his teeth and nearly bit it off. He could not be induced to let go of the precious morsel until the son had pounded him in the face severely. Mrs. Griffin, the wife and mother, testified that her son's statement was correct, but added that the prisoner had always been a good man and a good husband until he took to drinking. He had formerly been well to do in the world, but through reverses in business had lost his property, and that had driven him to the bottle. Since then he had been utterly worthless, and not unfrequently abusive to his family. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the assault and remanded him for sentence.

SWALLOWING THE CURRENCY.

Peter Botzer was charged with having stolen $10 worth of fractional currency from Charles H. Byfield. The complainant, who is employed at Castle Garden, testified that while in the act of counting $100 worth of fractional currency which he had just received, one pile containing $10 was stolen. As the prisoner had been lurking in that vicinity, he caused his arrest. The officer who was called in searched the pockets of the prisoner, but found nothing. He then made the prisoner strip, and while he was pulling off his shirt the officer heard the rattle of paper in the hands which were concealed by the shirt. He immediately asked the man to open his mouth, when there rolled out from that cavity a bundle of fractional currency, consisting of new, crisp 25 cent pieces, exactly equal in amount to that stolen from Mr. Byfield. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

ALL ABOUT A FRUIT STAND.

David and Michael Walsh were charged with having committed an assault and battery upon Mrs. Eliza J. Cutler. The defendants are venders of fruit at Fulton Market, and pay a sum of $300 per year for the privilege of placing their stands on the curbstone. The complainant also has a stand in the market, and one morning, while arranging "her store," was assaulted by the prisoners. She was not seriously injured, but being an old lady was badly frightened. The prisoners contend that she was encroaching with her stand upon the ground for which they pay rent, and that they simply pushed her away. The admission of even so much was confessing to the assault, and the Court therefore fined each $10.

WOULDN'T SEW THE BUTTONS ON HER HUSBAND'S SHIRT.

Joseph H. Van Nostrand, aged 30, is unfortunately married to a woman who is old enough to be his mother. Their married life has not been pleasantly passed since the waning of the honeymoon, ten years ago, and recently harsh words have given place to harsher blows. On Sunday morning last Joseph, while making his toilette, demanded to know why the buttons had not been sewn on his shirt. The reply was to the effect that he had all the buttons he deserved, whereupon he gently pulled the ear of his ancient spouse, who at the time was nursing their mutual offspring. A blow the woman could submit to, and had done so often, but to have her ear pulled was too much for her forbearance. She therefore pulled off her baby's shoe, and threw it in the face of that baby's father. The father then resolved to punish his wife for aggravating him, and accordingly struck her a severe blow under the identical ear which he had previously outraged by pulling. A scene of confusion ensued, and reports vary as to the amount of crockery and the number of chairs and other articles of furniture which were hurled about promiscuously; also as to who hurled the most. But certain it is, Joseph escaped from the battle-field alive, and returned no more. The next meeting of husband and wife was in the Court-room, he as a prisoner and she as his prosecutor. The Court found him guilty of the assault, but suspended judgment, warning him that he must support his wife and children, even if he did not return to them.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.

Peter Abbott, a tall, stout, young Irishman, was charged with having assaulted a young colored man named Joseph A. Johnson. It appears from the evidence that the complainant was riding on the platform of a street car, when the defendant, who was intoxicated, got on board. As soon as he saw the negro he commenced calling him the most opprobrious names, and wanted to know if he was a "Freedmen's Bureau nigger." The colored boy made no reply, but stepped behind the conductor. The drunken man then seized him, and tried to throw him off the car, striking and kicking him several times. A Policeman arrested the defendant, and even after he was in custody he attempted to renew the assault. When he got sober he tried to settle with the colored boy by offering him $5, but the young man declined to compromise. Justice KELLY, in passing sentence upon the prisoner, said that assaults of this kind were getting too common, and that scarcely a court day passed when some colored person did not complain of an unprovoked assault committed upon him by rowdies. The only offence of these complainants is that they are black, and the magistrate declared that he was determined to make an example of the prisoner. Abbott was fined $25, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month.

ASSAULTED IN HER OWN ROOM.

Mrs. Catharine Hutter, a married woman, living in a tenement house in Water-street, complains that she was indecently assaulted in her own room by Charles Fleming. She testified that the accused, in company with three sailors, entered her room, and after using the most insulting language seized hold of her and treated her with great indecency. The prisoner, who keeps a sailors' boarding-house, stated that he had shipped the three sailors and advanced them wages. They were on a spree, and he was trying to get them aboard ship. They insisted on going into this house, and he went in to get them out. It was shown that a dance-house of bad repute occupied a portion of the house. The prisoner was fined $30, which he paid with great reluctance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Frederick Frank, petit larceny, Penitentiary four months; John Sweeney, petit larceny, remanded; Frank Carr, petit larceny, Penitentiary two months; Mary Tucker, petit larceny, Penitentiary two months; Richard Coonie, remanded; Richard Welsh, assault and battery, Penitentiary two months; Sarah Whalen, assault and battery, $25; James Stevenson, petit larceny, Penitentiary three months; John Lawrence, petit larceny, three months; Elizabeth English, petit larceny, four months; George Williams, petit larceny, remanded.

A WARRANT ORDERED.

William Brown, Frank Williams and Francis Wilson were called upon to answer to a charge of gambling, but they did not respond. As this is the second time they have failed to appear when wanted, the Court ordered that they be arrested at once and locked up, and that their bail be forfeited.

SUSPENDED SENTENCES.

William Bambrick, a boy about 12 years of age, who was convicted of pilfering, at the last session, was brought up for sentence. As he appeared at the bar his mother, with anxious look and tears in her eyes, hastened to his side and eagerly embraced him. The magistrate, in spite of the pleading of the mother for the boy, said that in consequence of the bad character given the prisoner, he was forced to sentence him to the House of Refuge for one year. Upon hearing this the lad became almost hysterical in his grief, clinging to the railing with all his might as the officer tried to lead him away, and crying loudly "Kiss me, mother!" The mother and son mingled their tears for a moment, exchanging frequent kisses, and then, as the boy was led away to the cells, the weeping woman walked slowly out of Court.

Charles E. Lewis, remanded at last session for having stolen a pair of spectacles from his mother, was again remanded.

Rosina Mohil, a German girl, who, while looking for her lover, was found searching another woman's trunk, was also remanded for a second time.

Lydia Wiseby, the young girl whose first offence was in appropriating some articles of wearing apparel, and whose spirits seemed so broken by her imprisonment, was delivered into the custody of her father, a clergyman.

A POETICAL PRISONER.

During the sitting of the Court yesterday, one of the prisoners confined in "the cage" awaiting trial sent to the Bench a specimen of his poetic genius. Let us premise that the two magistrates are known about the Court from their personal appearance as "Clouds" and "Sunshine," Justice DOWLING's round face being constantly wreathed in smiles which offenders find deceptive, while the flowing beard of Justice KELLY imparts an appearance of severity and sternness foreign to his nature. The following is the "pome:"

"Has a 'rough' pounded your face to a jelly?
Get him six months from grave Richard Kelly;
Should you wish to send up a thief badly howling,
Give him a course of sprouts from wise Justice Dowling."

A demand was made at once upon Justice DOWLING that the atrocious "poick" should be committed to the Penitentiary. That Justice replied, "This Court never commits a nuisance; I refer you to the Board of Health." This horrible joke so bewildered Justice KELLY that the original offender was allowed to escape.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 11, 1866.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '67	138	800 Mar. Min. Pr.	30¼
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112¾	100 do....b10	30¼
1,700 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'62		200 Bruns. C. L. Co.	8
Small	112½	200 Union Nav. Co.	111¼
104,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C'62.	113	700 do	111
33,000 do	113¼	10 New-York Cen.	116¼
20,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	110	1200 do	116¼
50,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C'65.	110¼	100 do	116⅜
20,000 do	110⅝	600 Erie R.	84⅞
1,000 do	110	100 do	84¾
20,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65.		9 Erie R. Pr.	81
New Issue	108⅜	50 Hudson R. R.	121
10,000 do	108⅜	100 do	121⅜
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	99⅞	100 do	121½
10,000 do	99⅞	1200 Reading R.	116⅛
45,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		50 do	116
First Ser.	106⅛	100 do......2d call	116⅜
20,000 do....2d Ser.	106	800 Mich. Cen. R.	116¼
70,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	72¼	900 do	116⅜
10,000 do....2d call	72¼	100 do......b30	116⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s, ...x-c	72¼	10 do	116
5,000 do....2d call	72¼	48 do	116¼
1,000 N. Car. 6s....x-c.	63	600 Mich. S. & N. I.	90⅞
8,500 N. Car. N. Bs.	62⅛	600 do......2d call	90⅝
5,000 Missouri 6s.	82	100 Ill. Central R.	128⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R.		300 do	128⅛
Issue	82	100 do......b30	128⅛
9,000 do	81⅛	100 do......s30	128
30,000 O. & M. Cer.	33¼	200 do......2d call	128¼
3,218 do	33	300 Cleve. & Pitts.	90⅞
2,000 Erie 2d M. '79.	101¼	700 do......2d call	91
5,000 Erie 4th M.	94¾	500 do......b15	91
1,000 do	94	300 Chi. & N. W.	45¾
1,000 Mich. So. S.F.Bs.	99⅞	1600 do	45⅞
1,000 do	100	1200 do	46
1,000 C. & N.W. Con.		500 do......b10	46
Conv. Bds.	84⅛	600 Chi. & N. W. P.	74½
3,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	102½	400 do	74⅝
3,000 P.,F.W.& C.1st.	104	200 do......b60	75
5,000 Tol.& W.2d M.	86⅜	400 do......s10	74⅞
25 Cen. Nat. Bank	116	400 Cleve. & Tol.	127
150 Phœnix Bank	107	100 do	128⅛
22 Nassau Bank	108	200 do	126⅞
8 Corn Ex. Bk.	123	400 Chic. & R. I.	108⅞
100 Canton Co.	55½	1200 do	108⅞
200 do	55⅝	100 do	108⅝
100 do	56	100 Chic., B. & Q.	136
100 Central Coal Co.	55	100 do	137
100 Cum. Coal P.	57¾	100 Tol., W. & W.	46⅛
500 do	57⅛	100 do......b30	46⅝
100 Wilkesbarre Coal	64⅛	200 do	46⅜
100 do	64	200 do	46½
10 do	63⅛	200 do......b10	46⅞
550 West. U. Tel.	55⅞	700 do	46¾
30 do	56	50 New-Jersey C...x-d	127¼
82 West. U. Tel., Rus.		160 P., Ft. W. & C.	109⅜
Extension	97	200 Chic. & Alt.	112
300 Quick. Min.	55	100 H. & St. Jo.	40
54 do	55	800 Mil. & St. P.	56
100 do......b30	55	300 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	74
500 At. Mail S. Co.	55	100 do	74⅛
200 do......2d call	111¼		

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

$78,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112¾	700 Reading R.	116⅜
11,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	112¾	300 Mich. Cen.	117
75,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	112½	100 do	116⅞
40,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	110⅜	900 P.,F.W.&C.	110
40,000 do......s5	110	500 do	109⅞
3,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		200 M. S. & N. I.	90⅞
Sec. Ser.	106	200 Clev. & Pitts R.	91⅛
7,000 do	106⅛	100 Chic. & N. W.	46⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	72⅛	1000 do	46
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	33⅛	100 do......s30	46
100,000 do	33⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R.	128⅝
5,000 Missouri 6s.	81½	400 Clev. & Tol.	127
400 Canton Co.	55⅞	100 Tol., Wab. & W.	47⅛
100 Union Nav. Co.	111⅛	200 Chi. & Alt. R.	113
100 Quick. Min. Co.	54⅞	100 Mil. & St. P.	56⅛
50 Erie R. P.	82		

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	112¾	300 Reading R.	116⅜
1,500 do	112⅞	300 Mich. Cen. R.	117
110,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62.	113⅛	100 do......2d call	117⅛
50,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65.	110⅛	700 Mich. S. & N. I.	91
1,000 do	110⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts.	91⅛
6,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C'65,		400 do	91¼
New Issue	108⅛	300 do	91⅝
50,000 do	108	100 Chi. & N. W.	46⅛
50,000 U.S.5s,10-40s,C.	99⅞	600 do	46¼
5,000 do	99⅜	1100 Chic. & N. W. P.	75⅛
16,500 T. Notes, 7 3-10s		650 do	75⅜
2d Ser.	106	100 Cleve. & Tol.	126¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s N.	72⅛	200 Chic. & R. I.	108⅞
32,000 Missouri 6s.	81⅛	100 do	108⅞
150,000 O. & M. Cer.	33	1700 Tol., W. & W.	48
100 Cum. Coal. P.	57⅛	126 H. & St. J.	41
500 Union Nav. Co.	111⅞	100 Mil. & St. P.	56⅛
300 do	112⅛	800 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	74⅛
600 N. Y. Cen.	116⅛	100 Mar. & C. 1st P.	41⅛
400 Erie R.	84⅛	50 Chic. & Alton	113
500 Erie R. Pr.	82		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000 Ohio & M. C.....s3	33¼	500 M. So. & N. I.	90⅞
100 Canton Co.	55⅞	300 do......c	90⅞
100 Cum. Coal.	57⅛	100 do......b30	90⅞
200 Quick. Min. Co.	55	300 do......b3	90⅞
100 Mar. Min.	13⅛	100 do......s3	90⅞
500 Mar. Pref.	29⅞	600 Clev. & P. R.	90⅞
200 do	30	200 do......s10	91⅛
200 do	30¼	700 do	90⅞
100 do......b10	30⅛	500 do	91
100 Smith & P. Gold	13¼	100 do......s15	91⅛
300 Boston W. P.	33	500 Chi. R. I. & P.	108⅞
600 N. Y. Cen.	116⅜	100 do......b3	108⅞
300 Erie Railroad	84	200 do......s3	108⅛
400 do......b3	84	100 do	108⅞
400 do......c	84	400 Chic. & N. W.	46⅛
200 Hudson R.	120¾	2100 do	46
400 do	121	200 do......b10	45¾
400 do......s10	120⅝	200 do	45⅞
100 Reading R.	116⅛	800 Chi. & N. W. P.	74⅛
500 do	116⅛	200 do......b10	74⅛
400 do......b3	116⅛	200 do......s10	74⅝
400 do......s3	116⅛	100 do......b3	74⅝
300 T., W. & W. Pr.	46	200 do......b15	74⅝
200 Mich. Cen. R.	115⅞	100 do......b5	74⅞
1200 Cleve. & Tol.	127⅛	200 P.,Ft.W. & C.	109⅞
500 do	127⅛	200 Chic. & G. E.....b10	51¼
100 do......s15	127⅛		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C....s15	33	100 Chicago & Alt.	112
60,000 do	33⅛	600 Reading R.	116⅛
100 Ashburton Coal	16	400 do......s15	116⅛
100 Canton Co.	55⅞	500 M. S. & N. I. R.	90⅞
300 Quicksilver......b3	55	200 do......s5	90⅞
200 do	55	1300 do......s15	90⅞
100 do......s3	54⅞	200 do......s3	90⅞
100 Mar. Min.	13⅛	200 do	90⅞
100 Mariposa Pref.	30¼	400 Cleve. & Pitts.	91⅛
100 Smith & P. Gold	13¼	200 do	91⅝
100 West. U. Tel.	55⅞	200 Clev. & Tol.	127
100 do......b30	55⅞	300 Ch., R. I. & P.	108⅞
1200 Erie Railroad	84⅛	200 do......s10	108⅞
500 do......b3	84⅛	300 do......b3	108⅞
200 do......c	84⅛	300 Chic. & N. W.	46⅛
100 do......s3	84⅛	1800 do	46
200 do	84¼	300 do	45⅞
100 do......s5	84⅛	800 do	45⅞
100 N. Y. Cen......s3	116⅛	300 do......b3	46
300 Tol., W. & W. P.	47⅛	400 do......s3	46
100 do	47⅛	300 Chic. & N. W. P.	74⅝
100 Mich. Cen. R.	117	1000 do......s30	74⅝
300 do......b10	117	200 do......b3	74⅞
100 do	116⅞	100 do	74⅞
100 do......b3	116⅞	100 P. F. W. & C.	109⅞
100 do......s10	116⅞		

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

$130,000 O. & M. C....b3	33⅛	300 Erie R.	84⅛
400,000 do	32⅞	100 do......b15	84⅛
60,000 do	33	500 Reading R.	116⅛
40,000 do	33⅛	200 Tol., W. & W.	48⅛
20,000 do......s30	33	200 Mich. Cen.	117⅛
20,000 do......b5	33⅛	100 do	117
200 Cum. Coal......b3	57⅛	100 Mich. S. & N. I. A	90⅞
500 do	57⅛	1100 Chi. R. I. & P.	108⅞
100 do......b10	57⅛	100 Chic. & N. W.	46⅛
100 do......b3	57⅛	400 Chic. & N.W. Pr.	75
200 do	57⅛	100 do......bty	75
100 Quicksilver	54⅞	200 do	75
100 Mar. Min Co.	13⅛	100 do......b3	74⅞
100 West. U. Tel.	55	100 do	75
100 New-York C.	116⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	109⅞

THURSDAY, Oct 11—P. M.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* fraud was so far successful this forenoon as to enable the Gold Room, some of whose "rings" are supposed to have been knowing to the rascality yesterday, to further advance the price of Gold from 151⅞ ⅌ cent. to 153⅜ ⅌ cent. As the telegraph wires were very unaccountably interrupted for several hours, the imposition was kept up until nearly 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Attorney-General was telegraphed at an early hour by a distinguished politician of his own party in this City, and his answer, which was a most emphatic contradiction of the bogus dispatch, could not be got through until after regular change hours. The same difficulty attended other telegrams from Washington. The final exposure of the fraud brought Gold down to 150⅜ ⅌ cent.

It is proper to add, for the credit of our Money market and the Public Funds, that if the dispatch had proved true, either in whole, or as a partial or exaggerated reflex of what the President of the United States had propounded to the Attorney-General, the effect would have been inconsiderable as well as quite temporary. The matter could not have had serious or lasting effect in Wall-street any more than its reputed threats could have been carried out at the seat of Government. It is pretty clearly understood, and at no time more emphatically so than since last Tuesday's elections, that the People govern this great country, and that whatever blunders of policy, or hasty manifestations of temper, may be committed or momentarily indulged by their servants at Washington, are sure to be corrected by the real popular sentiment and thoroughly honest impulses of the country. There was no occasion, therefore, in the present instance of discussing, much less apprehending, the chances of civil conflict at Washington in December.

Outside the Gold Room the dispatch referred to was viewed with so much indifference by dealers in the Funds that the market was scarcely moved ⅛ of one ⅌ cent., although it was said that a Philadelphia banker sold *short* early in the day through his house here on a different calculation as to the effect. The same party is said to have gone *long* of Gold, and one of our evening cotemporaries intimates that he is part proprietor of the Philadelphia paper in which the fraudulent telegram appeared. This allusion, we take it, is to Mr. DREXEL, of DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co. From our own acquaintance with this gentleman, we should say that however he may have operated in Gold or Governments, it was from a conviction of the truth of the telegram to the *Ledger*, now (at 4 o'clock P. M.) *officially pronounced from Washington a gross fraud.*

In the afternoon the funds of the United States at the Stock Exchange were really firmer in demand than yesterday. The 5-20s of 1862 were freely taken at 113⅛ ⅌ cent.; the 1865s, May and November, at 110@110⅛; the Consolidated 5-20s, July and January, at 108, and the 10-40s at 99⅝ ⅌ cent.

The Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange was again active, and for the most part upward, although there was considerable realizing on the free advance of Wednesday. Among the Western Roads there was a further rise in Toledo; a sudden demand at an advance of 2@3 ⅌ cent. in Michigan Central, (an extra Dividend in January being talked of;) increased interest in North West, and a rise to 91⅛@91⅝ in Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The New-York Roads were again upward on Central, and also higher on Erie Preferred. The Common Stock of Erie more quiet than usual of late, but the price steady. Among the Miscellaneous Shares, Union Navigation advanced to 112⅛ ⅌ cent., Cumberland to 57⅛, and Mariposa Preferred to 30⅛ ⅌ cent. The State Bonds of Tennessee and Missouri were in large request at the full rates of yesterday.

At 5 o'clock P. M. this afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. There was no change through the day in the Money Market, and the Stock Brokers are entering upon large movements on the Railway list, in the confident belief that while Money may possibly advance later in the season from 4@5 to 6@7 ⅌ cent., there is to be no scarcity and no panic.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅜	99⅜	Northwest	45½	46⅛
U. S. 5-20s	113½	113⅛	N. West Pref.	74⅜	74⅞
U. S. 7-30s	106⅛	106⅛	Rock Island	108⅛	108⅞
N. Y. Central	117	116⅛	Fort Wayne	110⅜	109⅞
Erie	84⅞	84⅛	Cumb'land Coal	57⅝	57⅛
Hudson*	120⅞	121⅛	Quicksilver	54⅞	54⅞
Reading	116⅛	116⅛	W. U. Telegraph	55⅛	55
Mich. Southern	90⅞	90⅞	Mariposa Pref.	29⅞	30
Illinois Central	128⅛	128⅛	Ohio Certificates	33⅛	33⅛
Pittsburgh	90⅞	91⅛	American Gold	150⅛	151
Tennessee 6s	72	72⅛	Bills on London	106⅞	106⅞

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of N. America	110
Merchants'	116	Hanover	110
Mechanics'	117	Irving	107
Union	117	Citizens'	130
America	138	Nassau	107
City	205	Shoe and Leather	112
Phœnix	105½	Corn Exchange	118
Tradesmen's	140	St. Nicholas	106
National	110	Manuf's & Merchants	104
Merchants' Exch'ge	108	Central National	116
Seventh Ward	110	Fourth National	108⅜
State of New-York	113	Ninth National	113
Commerce	120	Tenth National	101
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Oriental Bank	125
American Exchange	120	City Bank, Brooklyn	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s, 1883	95¼	Chi. & N. W. In't B.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R Est.	93	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	93	Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv.	84¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	105	Han & St. Jo. Ld G	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	115½	Lack. & West'n Bds.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 65-76	116	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	90
Erie 1st mort., 1876	103½	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	90
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	101½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	81½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1850	93½	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M.	70
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	94	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	100
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	96	Chi. & R. I., 1st mort.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85	104	N. J. Central 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s, conv., 1867	102	N. J. Central 2d M.	104
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Mich. C. new 1st M. 8s, '82	108	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	92
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	111	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	76
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	95	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	101
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	95¼	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	99
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	87	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M.	74
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,157,613 39; including for Customs, $359,000; Gold Notes, $328,000. Payments, $326,519 35. Balance, $93,689,409 45.

The following is the condition of the Fourth National Bank of this City, as condensed from its quarterly report to the National Currency Bureau at Washington:

Loans and Discounts		$13,654,893
Loans to United States		4,372,000
Legal-Tender Notes		4,938,293
Miscellaneous Items		341,590
Total		$23,306,776
On Capital	$5,000,000	
Undivided Surplus	514,876	
Circulation	2,817,755	
Deposits, less clearings	14,958,260	
Dividends uncalled for	15,885	—$23,306,776

The tonnage of the Central Coal Company of Maryland, from 1st January to 5th October,

1866, was	124,788 tons.
For corresponding period, 1865	69,537 tons.
Increase	55,251 tons.

The Company mine and ship their own coal.

The annual election for Directors of the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company (the Atchison or Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad) was held at Atchison, Kansas, on the 19th September. And at a meeting of the Board held in this City on the 9th inst., RALPH M. POMEROY, of Boston, was elected President; WM. C. WETMORE, of New-York, Vice-President; EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, of New-York, Treasurer; and THOMAS M. SOTHER, Secretary.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTER. REV.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1866.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 9th inst., relative to the tax on cigars under the new excise law, I have to say that on all cigars, the market value of which is over $12 per 1,000, the tax is $4, and in addition thereto, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Twenty per cent. *ad valorem* is equivalent to one-fifth of the value. The market value is determined by the price at which the manufacturer sells. On that price the tax is to be assessed, and not on the price the manufacturer could afford to sell if there were no tax.

If you sell cigars for $15 per 1,000, the tax is $7, and you realize $8 for your cigars. If you wish to realize $15 per 1,000 after paying the tax, you would have to sell them for $23 75.

The manufacturer affixes his own price to his products, asking what the market will allow. No one has a right to say what he shall sell for. But in the case of cigars, at whatever price he sells, if such price exceeds $12 per 1,000, he is liable to $4 more than one-fifth of it as tax to the Government. Yours, respectfully,

THOS. HOWLAND, Acting Com'r.

ADOLPH WINCKLER, Esq., Milwaukee, Wis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1866.

SIR: I reply to your letter of the 24th ult., that when an individual incurs loss by sinking wells for the purpose of obtaining oil, such loss is to be deducted from the income derived from his business during the year when such loss occurred.

But losses incurred by oil stock companies from the sinking of unprofitable oil wells, cannot be deducted from the individual stockholders, as losses incurred by stock companies can be considered only as causing a depreciation in the value of such stock, which cannot be taken into account.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Debt and Resources of Virginia.

From the Richmond Times, Oct. 10.

The credit of the State of Virginia has been somewhat damaged by the ill-advised and incorrect statements of her financial condition, which have appeared from time to time in different newspapers. In order, therefore, to correct, as far as possible, false impressions, and to place before the people of Virginia facts which they are entitled to know, we have investigated the subject for the purpose, giving them a reliable statement of our State finances:

In April, 1861, the public debt of Virginia amounted, in round numbers, to	$34,969,381 38
Interest on the same to July 1, 1865	5,071,337 29
Total debt of the Commonwealth, including interest, on July 1, 1865	$40,040,718 67

As no provision has been made up to this time by law for the payment of any portion of the interest on the State debt, and as the Legislature found upon assembling that all the State revenue that could be collected would not be more than sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government for the current year, no interest could be paid upon it. An act was therefore passed authorizing the funding of the interest due upon the State debt up to Jan. 1, 1867. Under this act not two millions has yet been funded. It is not probable that very much more will be funded until the act expires by limitation on Jan. 1, 1867. Then on the first day of January, 1867, the State debt will stand thus:

Public debt due April 1, 1861	$34,969,381 38
Interest on same to July 1, 1865	5,071,337 29
Interest on same from July 1, 1865, to Jan. 1, 1866	1,039,216 95
Interest from Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 1, 1867	2,078,433 90
Total amount of debt and interest due on Jan. 1, 1867	$43,158,369 52

The property of the State available as a set-off against this debt consists principally in the stocks and bonds of her various internal improvement companies. In all the railroads and canals lying in the State, Virginia owns a large and, in most cases, a controlling influence.

The State's interest in the capital stock of the several railroads is as follows:

The Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire, three-fifths; Fredericksburg and Gordonsville, three fifths; Manassas Gap, three-fifths; Norfolk and Petersburg, five-sevenths; Orange and Alexandria, three-fifths; Richmond and York River, five-sevenths; Richmond and Petersburg, two-fifths; Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac, two-fifths; Richmond and Danville, three-fifths; Southside, three-fifths; Virginia and Tennessee, three-fifths; Virginia Central, three-fifths; Virginia and Kentucky, three-fifths.

In some of the less important roads her interest is greater. In the Blue Ridge and in the Covington and Ohio she owns the whole of the stock. She has already expended $3,000,000 on the construction of the Covington and Ohio Railroad.

The great problem is how to make these assets serve to extinguish their value of the State debt. We have heard that North Carolina has taken measures to exchange her railroad stocks for State stocks, but with the exact method by which this is to be accomplished we are not informed. Insurmountable difficulties seem to stand in the way of its accomplishment, however much it may be desired. If the State should throw her railroad stocks and bonds on the market, and attempt to sell them, they would depreciate enormously in value—and they are already low enough—while the calling in her own bonds with the proceeds of the sale, would increase their value, and Virginia would lose greatly by both the selling and the buying.

The value of the State Stock is now about 43 cents on the dollar. Since the surrender of Gen. LEE they have been at different times as low as 35, and as high as 46. There are but two railroads in the State whose stock is as high as this, as will be seen by the following:

Orange and Alexandria	18
Richmond and Petersburgh	40
Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac	60
Richmond and Danville	45
Virginia and Tennessee	20
Virginia Central	25
James River and Kanawha Canal	9

That it is a desirable thing to use these stocks—now no source of revenue—for the purpose of canceling a part of the State debt on which we pay a heavy interest, seems to be beyond question—but the method of doing it will be one of the most troublesome questions before the next session of the Legislature.

There is a strip of timber land belonging to the State lying principally along the Atlantic coast below Cape Henry, that was surveyed last Spring, and will be sold this Fall. It contains a little over forty thousand acres. It is very poor land, bordering on the sea and the desert, and is chiefly valuable for the fine timber growing on part of it, and for its valuable fisheries. It will probably bring something under two hundred thousand dollars.

The State of Virginia will require for the expenses of the year beginning Jan. 1, 1867, including the interest of the State debt, $3 409,483 48.

As things stand now, the whole of this debt rests upon us, and none upon the State of West Virginia. At the last session of the Legislature Commissioners were appointed to confer with other Commissioners to be appointed by the State of West Virginia, which were to constitute a body empowered to apportion the debt justly between the two States. West Virginia, however, failed to appoint Commissioners to confer with ours, and nothing, therefore, has been done. Some action will probably be taken at the next session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 11 bbls. Ashes, 12,613 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Corn Meal, 24,316 bushels Wheat, 97,804 bushels Corn, 75 pkgs. Cut Meats, 150 bbls. Beef and 58 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in fair demand, including Pots at $9 50@$9 62½, and Pearls at $12 75@$13 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand at steady rates. Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 17c.@20c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is less active, but held with more firmness. Middling grades ranged from 39c.@42c., chiefly at 40c.@41c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,300 bales, against receipts of 1,068 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,521
Receipts since Oct. 1, 1866	14,318
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	42,116
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	474,260
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	866,575
Exports since Oct. 1	2,299
Exports since September	23,773
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	333,711
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic, A, 24c.; Nashua Extra, 22c.; Tremont, C, 18½c. Bleached Shirtings—Amoskeag, A, 23c.; Home, 29c.; Wheaton Co., 23c. Prints—Cocheco, 21c.; American, 19½c.; Arnolds, 17½c.; Wamsutta, 15½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' I X L, in fair demand. Shirts—Elm City Shirt Co., No. 20, $26; No. 50, $36; No. 60, $39. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote No. 1, No. 10, Extra and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35; Magic Ruffles, No. 6, $10; No. 8, $13; No. 9, $14 50; Home Made, No. 7, $7 50; No. 8, $8; No. 9, $8 50. Ticks—Hamilton, 37½c.; Blackstone River, 25c. Stripes—York, 35c.; Haymaker, 28c.

EGGS.—Have been more abundant and less sought after at drooping prices, including Jersey, extra brands, 33c.@34c.; State and Pennsylvania, 32c.@33c.; ordinary Western, 30c.@31c.; Western, by express, 31c.@32c.; Canada, 31c.@32c. ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, opening rather more firmly, but closing in favor of purchasers. Sales since our last, 9,700 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 90@$10 25; very poor to good old Extra State at $8 25@$10 75; fair to strictly choice do. do., fresh inspection, at $10 75@$12; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 60@$12 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 90	@$10 25
Extra State	8 25	@12 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 75	@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 60	@12 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 00	@14 50
Extra Genesee	12 00	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 60	@17 75

Southern Flour continues in limited request at former prices. Sales since our last 450 bbls., in lots, at $11 90@$13 25 for poor to good, and $13 30@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is quite scarce and wanted; 120 bbls. choice extra sold at $12 75@$15 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 65 ⅌ bbl. Sales 630 bbls. Corn Meal is in lively request at $4 75@$4 85 for Western, $4 85@$5 for Jersey, $5 10 for City, $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 15 for Baltimore, and $5 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 1,650 bbls.

FRUIT—A moderate demand prevails for foreign at full prices. Choice Domestic Apples are scarcer and higher, the demand being principally for shipping qualities. Grapes are more plenty and easier. We quote: Apples, Mixed, $4@$4 50; Apples, Fall Pippins, $4 50@$5; Apples, Greenings, $3@$4; Pears, Virgalieu, $15@$20; Pears, Duchess de Angouleme, $15@$20; Pears, Common, $4@$6; Pears, Sekels, $18@$20 ⅌ bbl.; Peaches, Delaware, ⅌ basket, $4@$5; Isabella Grapes, 10c.@15c.; Concord Grapes, 12c.@18c.; Delaware Grapes, 20c.@25c. ⅌ lb.; Quinces, ⅌ 100, $2@$3 50. Dried Fruits are in better demand. Southern Apples are firmer, and Western are held above our quotations. Apples, State and Western, 10½c.@11½c.; Apples, Southern, 10c.@11c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 25c.@30c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 18c.@20c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 15c.@17c.; Blackberries, 27c.@28c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat was held higher at the opening, in view of the rise in gold; but subsequently holders met the wants of buyers on the basis of about previous prices, and a moderate business was the result, chiefly in the unsound and inferior lots of Spring. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 41,000 bushels, including Mixed Western (Winter) on private terms; very inferior No. 2 to good No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 70@$2 40, the latter rate for part of a load; common to fair Chicago Spring at $2 20@$2 35; and Amber State at $2 95 ⅌ bushel. Corn opened pretty briskly at a plump advance of one cent a bushel, but toward the close the demand fell off, and prices reacted a trifle against the sellers. Sales since our last 137,000 bushels, at 93½c. for inferior; 94c.@94½c., closing at 94c., afloat, and 94½c. @95c. in store, for sound Mixed Western; 95½c. for Yellow Western, and 96½c. for White do. ⅌ bushel. Sound Oats have been in fair request, at a shade firmer prices, while unsound have been quiet, but steady. We quote: Chicago at 58c.@59c., the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee at 57c.@58½c.; State at 62c. ⅌ bushel. Sales 81,000 bushels. Rye is inactive; sales 4,000 bushels, including old Western at $1 11 ⅌ bushel. Barley continues depressed; 18,000 bushels were sold at $1 20@$1 22½ for State ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt continues quiet; 6,000 bushels new have been sold at $1 35@$1 40 ⅌ bushel. The market for Beans is more active and firmer, although prices at present are very irregular. We quote: Beans, Kidneys, $2 90@$3; Beans, Marrows, new, $3 25@$3 50; Beans, Mediums, new, $2 50@$2 75; Beans, mixed parcels, $1 90@$2 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in good request at 95c.@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 30@$1 45 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request, including American new at 40c.@60c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 57½c.@60c.; Cuba at 44c.@57½c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in request and held firmly, including Spirits Turpentine at 69c.@71c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25@$5 50; Resin at $4 37½@$10 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Are quiet, but steady, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 45@$2; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 60@$1 65 for English and American, ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Inactive and depressed, at 24c.@24½c. for Crude; 42c.@44c. for Refined, in bond, and 57c.@60c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been held higher, but has been less active. Sales since our last, 5,750 bbls., in lots, at $33 05@$33 25 for new Mess, closing at $33 20; $31@$31 25 for one-year old Mess, and $29 50 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bbls. Mess, for forward delivery, including $32 to Nov. 18, seller, $32; all the year, seller, part at $29, and January, $27 75 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 14½c.@14¾c. for Shoulders, and 17½c.@19½c. for Hams; sales 310 pkgs. Bacon is in limited request at 15½c.@15¾c. for Cumberland cut, and 16½c.@16¾c. for short rib, ⅌ lb. Sales 80 boxes. Lard is in slack demand and heavy; sales since our last, 475 tcs. and bbls. at 16¾c.@19c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in limited demand at $13@$18 for new Plain Mess, and $18@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 335 bbls. Tierce Beef is entirely nominal. Beef Hams continue quiet at $45@$48 ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs are plenty and depressed at 13c.@13½c. for heavy, and 13½c.@13¾c. for light ⅌ lb. Butter is inactive and heavy at from 36c.@43c. for State, 45c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 18c.@35c. for Western. Cheese continues in fair demand at 6c.@18c. ⅌ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus: "The General Produce Trade for the past week has been characterized by quietude, depression and absence of demand. Holders have generally advanced their rates in accordance with the late advance in gold, while buyers, feeling sure that the advance is temporary, generally withdraw from market, or confine their purchases closely to actual wants. The various lines of Produce are generally firmly held throughout the country, by producers and operators, at prices far above the views of this market, either for the requirements of home trade or export, and with abundance of capital to hold the several crops, and thus enforce their views. State and Western producers carry out this practice until this market is temporarily bare of some line of produce, when buyers, either tempted or forced to replenish, venture into engagements that cannot be sustained without loss. The foregoing has been the exact position of the Butter trade during the present season, and with an enormous crop ready for market, the trade has not been fairly supplied except on two different occasions, on each of which the market broke down, and failed to sustain the trade of this City in their purchases. The result of this state of things, it is certain, cannot now be avoided, and requires but a short time longer to reach the development. Fine State Dairy Butter is in limited demand for local trade. Western Butter and low grades of State are entirely without movement. Fresh Pail Butters continue nominally at our quotations. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 10,962 packages. The market closes heavily and with a tendency downward.

The crop of Cheese stands in a different position to that of Butter. Managers of dairies and factories have generally sold freely, and fully supplied the heavy export and home demand that has been on the market during the entire season, and there will be (with the present aspect of the several English markets, and the necessity that now exists for a continuous supply of American Cheese,) no surplus, or pressure of stock on this market, and this season's make of Cheese will, without doubt, be taken up as closely as was the make of last season. Variations in the market may occur, but the general result of the Cheese trade of this season is already foreshadowed as an eminent success for the great factory interest. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 37,626 boxes. The demand for Southern and local trade is more active, while exporters are endeavoring to press the market at lower rates. Our quotations are actual and unchanged.

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	42	@43
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ⅌ lb.	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ⅌ lb.	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	36	@38
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	37	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	28	@30
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	18	@20

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb.	17	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb.	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb.	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb.	6	@12
Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb.	10	@15

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes have been in good demand the past week, but without improvement in prices. We quote: Peach Blows, $2 25@$2 50; Mercers, $2 50@$2 75; Jackson Whites, $1 50@$1 75; Buckeyes, $1 50@$1 75; Dyckman, $1 50@$1 75; Chilian Reds, new, $1 50@$1 75; Sweet Potatoes, $2 50@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.; Onions, Red, ⅌ bbl., $1 75@$2; Onions, White, ⅌ bbl., $2 25@$2 75; Turnips, Russia, ⅌ bbl., $1 50@$1 75; Tomatoes, ⅌ basket, 62c.@87c.; Long Island Cucumbers, ⅌ 100, 50c.; Green Corn, ⅌ 100, $1 25@1 50; Cabbages, new, ⅌ 100, $4@$6; Marrow Squash, ⅌ bbl., 75c.@$1; Citron, ⅌ bbl., $1@$1 25; Pumpkins, ⅌ 100, $7@$10.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply of Poultry is large, and the market is dull for Live. Dressed is in better demand, and lots are taken freely at quotations: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 20c.@23c.; Chickens, 20c.@23c.; Geese, 18c.@20c.; Ducks, 25c.@28c. ⅌ lb. *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, 18c.@20c.; Fowls, 19c.@20c.; Chickens, 18c.@20c.; Geese ⅌ pair, $2@$3 50; Ducks ⅌ pair, $1@$1 60. *Game*—Woodcock ⅌ pair, $1@$1 12; Partridge ⅌ pair, $1@$1 25; Pigeons, flight, ⅌ dozen, $2 75@$3; Quail ⅌ dozen, $2 75@$3.

SUGARS.—Have been quite buoyant, on a good demand, partly for refining. Sales since our last, 1,650 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@13½c., and 840 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in active demand at 13¾c.@16¾c. ⅌ lb. There is a good demand for soft Sugars. STUART's prices of A and C are advanced ⅛c. The demand for hards is fair, but the prices remain the same. Best Crushed and Granulated Sugar, 16½c.; Ground, 16c.; White A, 15½c.; Yellow C, 15c., cash, ⅌ lb.

STEARINE — Sales 51,000 lbs., at 15½c.@18½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 127,000 lbs., at 12½c.@13½c., and 44,000 lbs. Grease, at 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 270 bbls., in lots, at 41c.@42c., chiefly at 41c., in bond, ⅌ gallon. The available supply is very light.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet and depressed. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 300 bales Cotton, at 3-16d. ⅌ lb. For Bremen, 25 hhds. Tobacco, at 17s. 6d. ⅌ ton.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that by a deed dated the 20th day of September, 1866, the NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY has assigned to us, as trustees, for the benefit of its creditors, all its estate, property, rights and credits, wherever situated, including moneys payable to said Company, whether on calls or assessments on stock of the Company, or otherwise.

Persons indebted to said Company are requested to make payment to the Trustees, and all claims against the Company must, under the deed of trust, be presented, properly certified, to the undersigned, within ten months from the date of deed, or they will not be entitled to payment.

JNO. BLAIR HOGE,
JOHN J. KELLY,
C. OLIVER O'DONNELL.

s28-law10wF

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of October, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1866:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

MACHINERY.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL
Pacific R. R. Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,836,000.
In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

FOR SALE AT
95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1 in Currency.
For further particulars, apply to
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and dealers in United States and other desirable Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH STS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS, BLANKETS, &c.
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin,
Will offer at RETAIL on MONDAY, Oct. 15, the
GREATEST BARGAINS IN HOSIERY,
(from auction,) since the war, consisting of
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and GENTLEMEN'S
UNDERGARMENTS and HOSIERY,
of every description, at half cost of importation.
SONTAGS and BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
GLOVES.
Just received, 500 dozen: greater bargains than ever offered; from 75c. to the finest imported.
GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING GLOVES, double seam, $1 50 to $1 75; cost $2 50 to import.

1,000 DOZEN AT $1 25.
Ladies' French Kid Gloves, all colors and sizes; also a full assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery at low prices. W. J. ELGER, 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, will offer at retail on MONDAY Oct. 15, the
RICHEST PARIS, CAMELS' HAIR, PAISLEY and other desirable
SHAWLS.
purchased at the peremptory auction sales of last week, at a great sacrifice on cost of importation: also
LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS
from auction, the finest goods imported, at 30 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
CLOAKS
of the newest designs on hand and made to order.

A LARGE LOT OF CHEAP MUSLINS.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c., 16c. and 18c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 22c. and 25c.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN CASSIMERES, ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS AND FLANNELS.
On muslins and flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard. On alpacas and merinoes, from 20c. to 50c. a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin, will offer at RETAIL on MONDAY, Oct. 15,
a large assortment of
IRISH POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, and other RICH AND MEDIUM DRESS GOODS,
at less than gold cost, received from the large auction sales of last week. Also,
MOURNING GOODS
of every description, with a large assortment of
BLACK CORDED MOHAIRS,
a new and desirable article, and ALPACAS, at 25 per cent. less than their cost to import.

THE NEW FRENCH SKIRT.
Also, a great variety of CORSETS, just received from Paris, at low prices,
AT ELGER'S, NOS. 880 AND 882 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin-sts.,
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, Oct. 15, a large assortment of
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LINEN SHEETINGS, IRISH LINENS, AND HUCK TOWELS,
from auction, at less than gold cost.
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
from the large auction sale of Friday. Some of the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES,
for opera and street wear yet offered, at about half cost of importation.

CARPETS, CARPETS.—I HAVE JUST RECEIVED 1,000 pieces of Crossley's newest Fall styles to our already immense stock; $30,000 worth of parlor furniture, &c. I claim to have the largest assorted stock in the City. Quick sales and small profits and fair dealing is my motto.
H. O. FARRELL,
No. 267 to 271 35th-st., corner 8th-av.

CARPETS, CARPETS.—NEW STORE JUST opened with all the latest styles of velvets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, mats, rugs, window shades, &c. My motto is quick sales, small profits and fair dealing. Call at the new store. D. KELLY, corner of 25th-st. and 6th-av.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Maj. Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical service of the army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTLY polished in two minutes for less than one farthing, W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block. Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s. Works No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 12, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR. Characters by Messrs. Jean Davenport, J. H. Taylor, Leffingwell, W. Davidge, J. Duell, Miss Monck, Miss E. Johnson, Miss Andrews.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAST FAMILY. Characters embracing the whole strength of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, C. Peters, Charles Vandenhoff, Miss Caroline Carson, Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA. Characters by Messrs. John Farley, Mark Smith, Joseph Weinlich, William Gomersal, Mrs. Gomersal, Miss Maria Norton, Mrs. Sophia Mozart.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mme. Adelaide Ristori in Racine's tragedy of PHEDRA.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, THE CHILD STEALER, THE POST-BOY OF CORNWALL; or, THE FATAL SNOW-DRIFT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE FLYING DUTCHMAN, CARTOUCHE, and THE HIGHWAYMAN OF PARIS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FRA DIAVOLO. The principal parts by Miss C. L. Kellogg, Mme. Natali-Testa, Mazzoleni, Bernardi, Dubreuil, Fossati and Signor Giorgio Ronconi. Conductor—Mr. Carl Bergmann.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. GORDON CUMMINGS' COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL in their MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. JOLLY MILLERS, BARBARA ALLEN, TWO LITTLE LAMBS, &c., &c. PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. DOCTOR OF ALL-CAN-TEAR-HER.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, and EVENING at 8. THIRD WEEK of the NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MARBLE STATUES.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Many inquiries were sent by telegraph to Washington yesterday, asking whether there was any truth in the Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger* relative to the President, the Attorney-General and Congress. We are assured that on the dispatch being read to the President he pronounced it false from beginning to end. Gen. STANBERY made an equally positive denial.

The Rochester *Union* states that the case of JOHN BEISHIGLE *vs.* The New-York Central Railroad Company was concluded in the Circuit on Saturday by a verdict for plaintiff for $10,000. In 1858 the plaintiff was run over by a locomotive in Rochester, and lost a leg, and was thus compelled to change his avocation. He was coming up the street, and after waiting for a train he stepped upon a track just in the way of an engine backing in the opposite direction. A suit was commenced for damages and taken into the Circuit. Judge SMITH ordered a non-suit, and refused to let the case go to the jury on the ground that it did not appear that the plaintiff had taken the proper precaution to guard against accident. The plaintiff went to the Appeals and got the decision reversed, and a new trial ordered. The result has been a verdict as above stated. A stay of proceedings was obtained for forty days to enable defendants to make a case to go to the General Term.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress* of the 8th inst. says: "Judge MERRIMON, Saturday night, passed the sentence of death on CHARLES JOHNSON, for highway robbery, to be hung on Friday, the 9th prox. JOHNSON, however, has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court, which meets in November, at which time a most important subject—as to whether railroads can be considered highways or not—will be discussed and decided by some of the most eminent lawyers of the State."

A sexton in Louisville, Ky., on Monday night, discovered two men in the act of removing a dead body from a grave, and fired upon them. One was severely wounded and captured. He has been suspected of body-snatching for many years. He refused to reveal the name of his employers, but said that he received $10 for each subject. The sexton thinks he wounded his accomplice severely, although he succeeded in escaping in the darkness.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "Quite a number of French Canadian families have arrived and settled in Gloucester, finding employment in the steam cotton mills. There are from one hundred and fifty to two hundred French Canadians employed in the shoe factories at Stoneham, and a still larger number at Haverill. We believe they are generally industrious, sober, quiet citizens, living economically, and saving their money."

Hon. HENRY F. FRENCH's resignation as President of the Agricultural College at Amherst, was accepted by the trustees at a meeting in Boston on Tuesday, and he will be soon relieved of the care of its farm and the property thereon. It is stated that Judge FRENCH accompanied his resignation with a trenchant review of the history of the Board and its abortive attempt to develop an Agricultural College.

The Chicago *Tribune* mentions a strange mortality recently among the horses in Lyons township, in that State, several valuable animals having died within the past few days. It is reported to have been caused by the grasshoppers, which, being taken into the mouth, bite the tongues of the animals and make them so sore that they will not eat thereafter, and starve to death. The cases have occurred only among horses turned out to grass.

The Monroe (La.) *Intelligencer* says in reference to the recent assassination of Col. MOODY, of Port Gibson, Miss.: "This is the same MOODY who was here on a recruiting tour for the Confederate army in 1862, and was such a terror to conscripts in Ouachita. His life was threatened at the time, on account of his overbearing disposition."

Statistics in the Vermont State Auditor's office show that the bounties paid to volunteers, substitutes and drafted men, with expenses attending the same, by the several towns in the State, except four which have failed to make returns, is $5,210,442 86. The total war expenses of the State are considerably over ten millions.

It is reported that the potato rot in the Lower Province of Canada has ceased to spread since the weather changed, and that the grain crops suffered much less damage from the long-continued rain than had been feared.

The New-Bedford *Standard* says that it is reported that one of the counsel for the contestant in the Rowland will case has withdrawn from the case.

since the recent developments rendering it probable that a forgery has been committed.

A dispatch from Indianapolis, Ind., states that a terrific storm passed over Franklin, Johnson County, on Tuesday afternoon about 4 o'clock, which demolished sixteen houses, almost destroyed the railroad depot, and killed one boy.

The people of Lowell, with a total voting population of 5,000, voted on Monday on the question of establishing water works for the city, and 1083 votes were cast against, and 858 for the project.

An Ottawa dispatch to the Montreal *Transcript*, 9th inst., says: "The members of Government are not aware of any survey to be made by Royal Engineers for fortification of Ottawa."

A Chicago dispatch gives a report that Gov. STONE will soon issue a call for an extra session of the Iowa Legislature.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the Court of General Sessions EDWARD LORENZO was sentenced to State Prison for three years, and WM. GRACE for two years, for burglary in the third degree; ALFRED JONES for an attempt at grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for one year; JAMES HORNER, for an attempt at grand larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months; PATRICK MCGOVERN, for an attempt at grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for one year, and PATRICK HANDLEY, for trying to steal $1,000 worth of glass, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

The Board of Health held a meeting yesterday afternoon and transacted the usual amount of routine business. The only important feature of the session was the reception of a report from Dr. DALTON, setting forth that another visitation of cholera may be expected next season, and recommending that fifteen sanitary inspectors be retained throughout the Winter, and also the disinfecting apparatus superintendent. The recommendations were approved by the Board.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN on the body of BRUNO EFFRIG, the river pirate, who was shot by WM. A. POTTER, the clerk, on Pier No. 13 North River. The testimony showed the deceased to be a noted thief, and the jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide. POTTER was, therefore, discharged from custody.

The steamship *Helvetia* is now lying in the Lower Bay with cholera on board. She lost eleven passengers on the way out. These deaths were principally among the children, and were not marked by cholera symptoms. The sick have been transfered on board the hospital ship *Falcon*; six deaths among these were reported up to yesterday noon.

A Republican mass meeting was held last evening in the Eleventh Assembly District, at Everett Hall, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street. Mr. WM. R. STEWART acted as Chairman. Senator C. D. FERRY, Judge TYLER, of Connecticut, and Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN, made speeches.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, an unusually light calendar was presented, and no cases of general interest. An order was issued for the arrest of three gamblers, who failed to appear to answer charges against them, and their bail was declared forfeited.

The Gold Room advanced its upward speculation yesterday to 153@153¼. It subsequently returned to 150¾@151. The President's reported inquiries of the Attorney-General were used until pronounced a gross fraud, in common with the scarcity of Gold for prompt delivery, to put up the price. The Funds were steady, Money easy, and the Stock Exchange active.

Influenced by the rise in Gold, produce and merchandise were generally held higher, but business was restricted, and at the close there was less buoyancy. The freight engagements were unimportant.

The State Elections.

The results of the late elections show very clearly that the contest has been almost precisely as it was two years ago, between the Democratic and the Union parties. The differences between Congress and the President have had no perceptible influence upon the party divisions of the past four or five years. Nor has the Philadelphia Convention, strong as was the impression which it made at the outset upon the public mind, produced any marked effect upon political organizations in the several States where elections have been held. On the one side is the old Democratic vote,—increased or diminished somewhat here and there by local influences, and on the other is the Union majority, stronger on the whole than ever before, and not at all affected either by the strong appeals made to its judgment and reason, or by the influence and patronage of the General Government brought to bear upon it. It is undoubtedly true that the whole power of the Administration has been thrown against the Republican party: yet that power, great as it always is, has been able to effect absolutely nothing in the general result.

The reason of this is found in the fact that it has been thrown *in favor of the Democratic Party*, as organized and directed during the war. It has not been used with primary regard to the principles and policy of the Administration itself. The Philadelphia Convention set forth what we believe to be the Administration platform on the subject of Restoration; but that platform was not made the basis of political action by the Administration itself or by anybody else. It was simply surrendered to the Democratic Party as a stepping-stone to power. The leaders of that party seized upon it for that use. Their subsequent action proved conclusively that their motives in accepting and indorsing it were partisan—that they sought, not so much the restoration of the Union as the reorganization and reinstatement of their own party. The Philadelphia Convention gave the country a basis of restoration *upon the principles settled by the war*—and to this the South gave its unanimous, sincere and cordial assent. If the Democrats of the North had accepted it with the same sincere desire for the public good, it would have been indorsed and reaffirmed by the people. But they did nothing of the sort. They took it as part of their own stock in trade. They seized it as the ladder upon which they were to climb back again into the high places from which they had been expelled. Designed as a great national movement, for the attainment of national ends, it became, in their hands, a tool for the attainment of a partisan purpose—for the resumption of official place and party power.

Unfortunately the friends of the Administration lent themselves to the project. Democratic Committees and Democratic candidates repaired to Washington and demanded of the Administration the aid of its patronage and its influence for their party purposes,—and it was very largely accorded to them. Democrats of Copperhead antecedents were appointed to office,—not universally, perhaps often through inadvertence and lack of information,—but upon the application of Democratic leaders, far more anxious to restore their party to power than to serve the Administration or save the Union. The same men, acting from the same motives, secured Democratic nominations, for State offices and for Congress, wherever they had chances of success, and the whole current of political action ran in the same direction.

The natural effect of all this was to produce upon the public mind the conviction that the aim of the Administration was to restore the Democratic Party to power; and as this conviction grew the political power of the Administration dwindled until it absolutely ceased, as the result shows, to have any perceptible influence upon the elections whatever. There is one thing upon which the people have made up their minds, and neither the President nor any other power can change it, and that is that the restoration of the Union shall not be intrusted to the men who tried to destroy it by war, nor to those who failed to resist that attempt by all the means in their power. This determination may not be logical, nor constitutional, nor strictly in accordance with the rights of States and sections; but it is instinctive and unconquerable. Once let it be distinctly understood that the Democratic Party is not to be restored to its old ascendency, and the people will be liberal, just and generous in their adjustment of all political differences; but so long as that point is left in doubt, they will be exacting and intolerant upon all. The late elections show that they intend to have guarantees upon that point first; and nothing is likely to be gained, in any quarter or by any party, by resisting and defying their will.

A Mischievous Falsehood.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* is a journal which appreciates a reputation for accuracy sufficiently to take measures to detect the origin of the hoax which was undoubtedly practiced upon it yesterday morning. It was stated in its columns, with a show of authority, that the President had applied to the Attorney-General for his official opinion as to the constitutional competency of a Congress in which ten States are deprived—not by their own act—of representation; and the plain inference was that the President did not intend to recognize the present Congress. This statement is now denied by the President himself. He has made no such inquiries. The report was a fabrication, and there is reason to believe, or suspect, at least, that it was invented for stock-jobbing purposes—in other words, as a cover for robbing persons who might believe it.

There are several considerations which might have deprived the statement of some of the importance attributed to it, even if it had been true. (1.) If the President had made the inquiries alleged, it would not follow that his purpose was to refuse to recognize the existing Congress. It might have been the very reverse. (2.) He has already recognized it by sending messages to it, by signing bills which it has passed and thus making them laws, and by putting those laws in execution. He could not now refuse to regard it as valid without stultifying his own action. (3.) He could do nothing in the premises without the concurrence of a portion of the members, sufficient with the Southern members, to make a quorum, and there is not the slightest reason to suppose that he could obtain that assent. (4.) Action on his part of the kind supposed would be illegal and revolutionary, and would contradict the whole tenor of his conduct, both official and personal, thus far.

We have repeatedly pressed upon public attention the fact that contingencies might occur in which the President might be constrained by his views of public duty to recognize a Congress in which all the States should be represented, instead of one from which a portion should be arbitrarily excluded. But the first requirement for such a contingency would be *the presence of a constitutional quorum*—a majority of all the members elect—which, under existing laws, would be 121. In the present Congress there are more than that number of Union members, and in the next Congress they will have the same predominance. It is certain, therefore, that if all the Northern Democrats were to join all the Southern members in the attempt to constitute a rival Congress, they could not form a quorum; and without a quorum they would not be constitutionally competent to transact any business whatever.

The danger apprehended, therefore, while the report was supposed to be true, was mainly chimerical.

City Corruptions.

We published yesterday a statement of the charges which have been preferred against the management of the Street Department in this City. They are made upon highly respectable and responsible authority, and we are bound to presume, after an adequate investigation into the facts of the case. They have been submitted in due form to the Governor, as reasons for the removal from office of the delinquent official.

The general charge against Mr. CORNELL is that of robbing the City Treasury—of procuring large sums of money from it by the false pretence that they were required to pay for work done mainly in opening streets, when in point of fact no such work had been performed. A large number of specific instances are given in which this is alleged to have been done. The charges are direct and precise, and if they are true there can be no great difficulty in proving them, provided the investigation is made thorough and complete.

We trust the Governor will not allow this matter to fall through for lack of such inquiry. The charges would have commanded more general attention if they had not been made on the eve of an important election. It will be alleged, and by many believed, that the object of making them is political—to affect the election rather than to reform abuses in the management of City affairs. We trust that the Governor will give the matter such a direction as to refute such a suspicion. The belief is universal that the most outrageous frauds are constantly practiced by the officials of our City Government. And it is due to all parties concerned, as well as to the City itself, that charges so specific as these should be thoroughly sifted. If they prove to be true, great good will be done by the prompt and severe punishment of the offender; and justice to him, as well as the people, demands that their truth or falsehood should be speedily tested.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH RATES—BUSINESS MEN NEEDED IN THE MANAGEMENT.—We have a report by the steamship *Asia* which says that the various classes of Atlantic Telegraph shares are declining. This is to be regretted. The best thing the shareholders can do, in view of so disagreeable a fact, is to popularize their concern. That is the only way to make it *pay*. Their short-sighted directors imagined that they could put on any rates they chose. They foolishly supposed that everybody in America was going to rush into correspondence with everybody in Europe through the cable;—that all the merchants between Portland and Matamoras were to do their heaviest commercial transactions with all the merchants between London and Constantinople through the cable; that sharp men in Wall-street were to pay whatever was asked, for the privilege of communicating in *cypher* with sharp men in Lombard-street, through the cable; and, as an ultimate certainty, that the New-York Press would be found ready and able to pay anything and everything for telegraphic items—through the cable—of the least possible account—say, the sneezing of an Emperor at a Russo-American banquet, or the speculations of a peripatetic *Tribune* agent on universal warfare. Well, it did look for the first few days of our experience in ocean telegraphy, that we should have to pay for anything and everything that ambitious correspondents might take it into their heads to call news. We paid for some of it that happened to be seventeen days old. Last week we had the chance of launching out again—if we had chosen—to the tune of four or five hundred dollars, for something about the grievances of an American Consul in the East—all of which grievances had been previously detailed, at full length, in our European correspondence by mail.

The worthy people who have invested their money in Atlantic Telegraph stock might, in view of all that has transpired, profitably cast about at this crisis, when their shares are tumbling down, for a new class of directors. They should look out for practical business men who do not expect to be carried to immortality or to fortune instantaneously by any patent arrangement for utilizing inventions which are the product of other brains than theirs. All good people desire to see the cable made a success in every way—and especially *a financial success*. But before that result becomes possible, the enterprise must be managed on ordinary business principles—*good service, reasonable pay*. A large and not merely a *select* class of customers are needed to make all such projects permanently profitable, and it is surprising that the Atlantic Company have not had directors keenly alive to this fact.

The Cherokee Land Sale.

The Connecticut Emigration Society, with whose speculation in Cherokee lands the name of Ex-Secretary HARLAN is unpleasantly associated, may be considered responsible for the following apology for the transaction. We find it in the *Press*, of Hartford, where the headquarters of the Society are located:

"The United States have no interest in these lands, except the benefit it is to Government to have all public lands settled and improved, and a source of revenue by reason of their productiveness; they hold these lands in trust for the Cherokees, and whatever is received for them goes to the Cherokees, less the expenses attending their sale. By act of Congress the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to dispose of the lands at not less than a dollar and a quarter per acre, or if sold in one lump to responsible parties at not less than one dollar per acre.

Just before Secretary HARLAN went out of office he sold these lands to the American Emigrant Company, whose principal office is in this city. The sale was made after a full canvass and discussion of the matter before the Secretary and in the light of a protest filed by Mr. EWING, caused by some parties opposed to the sale. Mr. EWING was the law partner of Mr. BROWNING, who was at the time appointed Secretary of the Interior, and about to take the office. The whole matter of the sale was talked over with Mr. BROWNING, and it was left so that he could disapprove of it during ten days after he came into office if he chose.

The objections now raised to the sale, which were fully considered at the time, are that more might be got for the land if it was peddled out in lots to actual settlers; and that it should be sold to actual settlers and not in a lump to speculators.

The answers to these, which were conclusive to the Government officers who made the sale, are: That the Cherokees will realize more money out of this land if it is paid to them in large installments than they will ever get if the sale is made in Land-office fashion, dragged on through years, coming in in driblets, and the substance eaten up by commissions, agencies, &c. That if sold in the ordinary manner there is no way to prevent its falling into the hands of the speculators; but that the American Emigrant Company cannot by their charter deal in lands as speculators, but must sell it to actual settlers, whom they generally put upon the land."

It seems to us that this statement neither justifies the transaction nor relieves Mr. HARLAN from the suspicion it has excited.

Whether the proceeds of the sale belong to the United States or to the Cherokees, is in this connection a matter of no moment. In either case, the duty of the Secretary of the Interior would be to adapt the sale to the conditions prescribed by law. And the fact that the Government is but the trustee for the Indians should have increased his care. The Senate determined what should be done in the interest of the Indians, and Mr. HARLAN was not at liberty to depart from the prescribed terms in any direction, and least of all in the direction from which the Indians must suffer.

The treaty as amended by the Senate requires a sale of the lands for cash; Mr. HARLAN sold to the Connecticut Society on long credit. The treaty fixes a minimum price of one dollar per acre, cash; Mr. HARLAN's sale on long credit at a low rate of interest was neither cash nor the equivalent in value of the price indicated by the Senate. The treaty arranges the price per acre, subject to survey; Mr. HARLAN disregarded the provision, and for $800,000, on long time, sold the entire tract of Cherokee land in Kansas, the bargain setting forth 800,000 acres "more or less," and the phrase being held to cover an indefinite quantity. The treaty made an explicit reservation in regard to lands occupied by actual settlers; Mr. HARLAN ignored the reservation, set at naught the interests of settlers, and transferred to the Society the entire body of lands, without reference to portions already occupied and improved.

The explanation offered in behalf of the Society fails, then, on every point. By the transaction as arranged by Mr. HARLAN the Cherokees would realize less money than the treaty provided for. And instead of preventing speculation, it sacrificed the rights and interests of settlers, and vested the whole tract in a company of speculators. They may have intended to sell to actual settlers, but those already upon the land were to be wronged for the benefit of a speculative concern.

"The whole matter of the sale" may or may not have been "talked over with Mr. BROWNING," the present Secretary. That makes no difference by which Mr. HARLAN can gain. The nature of the transaction should have prevented its consummation on the eve of Mr. HARLAN's retirement from office; and when Mr. BROWNING assumed its duties he did what his predecessor ought to have done—referred the matter to the Attorney-General, and governed himself by the decision of that official.

It is fortunate that the Government retained power to prevent the completion of the contract, which on its merits appears utterly indefensible. As to Mr. HARLAN, we presume that he will give to the public a more satisfactory explanation than that vouchsafed by the Hartford *Press*. He cannot afford to leave the matter in its present shape. The abrogation of the contract does not relieve him from the necessity of justifying his official action.

The Life of an Emperor.

The importance of the Emperor NAPOLEON as a power in the European system, is seen in the profound anxiety that is everywhere exhibited concerning his health. It is not merely on the Paris Bourse that every rumor produces a marked effect; but from England to Russia every Government is as greatly exercised about the matter as if their fortunes depended upon it. The *entente cordiale* and the alliance between France and England was the individual conception and personal work of the Emperor: and though the *entente cordiale* is now cemented by enduring commercial treaties and by strong and profitable interests, yet it is felt to be more reliable while he lives than it is likely to be among the political uncertainties that may follow his death.

The interest of Italy in the question does not spring merely from the fact that to him in great measure the kingdom owes its being, nor to the fact that he raised his shield for her protection in the perils that environed her four months ago, but to the fact that she has a guaranteed existence so long as she shall last, and whether, when he shall have passed away, she will have as trustworthy a friend in France, is dependent upon so many contingencies, that the matter may well be cause for anxiety. The Pope has so long been dependent upon the Eldest Son of the Church, and the other spiritual children of the Holy Father are of so weak or unreliable a character, that PIUS IX. may well be perturbed in view of danger to NAPOLEON's life. The Emperor, it is true, has withdrawn his guardian army from Rome; but he still furnishes protection to the Pope, and as long as the former lives, the latter is secure from bad treatment. It would be wicked in Prussia not to pray for NAPOLEON's health. He guided French sentiment and French policy so discreetly during the late Prusso-Austrian war, and has maintained such a pacific attitude, and uttered such generous sentiments toward Prussia since its close, that the latter Power could neither ask nor hope for anything better.

How greatly the course of events has been influenced by NAPOLEON personally is known to all students of the times; and we are sure there is reason for doubting that events would have taken the same desirable direction had any other man, Orleanist or Liberal, been at the head of affairs. Austria and Prussia would have the least to care about NAPOLEON's death. With both of these Powers he has been at war, and both of them succumbed, humiliated and defeated, before his arms. In any event, France can do no more damage to Austria; and as for Prussia, she would have a better chance to work out her destiny if this wily enemy, who can control the power of both France and England against the Czar, were out of the way. On this continent the Emperor's life has no political value. Without LOUIS NAPOLEON, the French army would never have entered Mexico; but whether he live or die, it will assuredly soon withdraw from that country. The event will not be effected by his health, nor delayed by his personal fortunes.

The Proposed Parliament of North Germany.

There is an old fable of a certain kind of apple, that looked beautiful and luscious to the eye, but when cut open, was found foul and rotten inside, only fit to be thrown away in disgust. We very much apprehend that the Parliament, proposed by Prussia, under the auspices of BISMARCK, to the North Germanic Confederation, will, in a manner, resemble this fabled species of apple, and when opened will be a sore disappointment to all who hope for better things. To show our readers the true nature of it, we will have to draw a parallel from our own early history.

Under the articles of confederation during our war of independence, and up to the adoption of our present Constitution, the thirteen colonies, that had become thirteen "free and independent States," were but loosely banded together. They had a Continental Congress, but the resolutions of that Congress had not the force of law, but only of a recommendation, and each State for itself had it in its power to refuse to comply with these "recommendations." Perusing the official proceedings of that Congress, and particularly WASHINGTON's correspondence and the many complaints he continually repeats to receive money, subsistence or troops from the several States, as voted by Congress, gives the reader a clear insight into the troubles of that period. And it was this very absence of power in Congress to enforce its resolutions, and the dilatoriness and often-expressed hostility of some States to comply with them, that more than once endangered the cause, and that, after peace, made it evident that a closer union must follow success, or else the independence achieved would be futile. This led to the formation and adoption of our present Constitution.

Now, the proposed Parliament of the North Germanic Confederation is to have still less power than our old Continental Congress. Our Congress had at least the direction of the foreign relations of the United States. The German Parliament will have no voice in this matter. The diplomatic intercourse of all the North German States with foreign Powers is, by treaty, put exclusively in the hands of Prussia, and the Prussian King will not allow meddlesome representatives of his own kingdom or the minor States to interfere with this right, secured by solemn treaty. It is evident from this that one of the most important functions of the British House of Commons, to vote a Ministry into minority on questions of foreign policy, as well as on home affairs, and thus compel a change of Administration, is utterly denied to this Parliament.

But this proposed parliamentary assemblage of representatives has been further emasculated. Not even in home affairs, not even in matters that concern the people of the Confederacy in their home relations with each other, has this Parliament any decisive voice. All the resolutions and votes of this assembly are made subject to the revision and approval of the local Governments and local Chambers of the States composing the Confederacy. Thus the anomaly may occur, that some internal regulation voted by this Parliament may be approvedb y Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt or Saxe-Meiningen and disapproved by Prussia, and thus rendered entirely nugatory. What confusion worse confounded may arise from such a state of things, may easily be imagined.

We must, however, do Count BISMARCK the justice that the latter feature of the Constitution of this Parliament is not only not his own, but that when proposed, in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, he and all his associate Ministers of the Crown strenuously opposed it. In some of his remarks he even took much more liberal ground respecting this Parliament than even the more advanced Liberals themselves. These latter seem to have enclosed themselves in a metallic coat of "Prussian particularistic"—as the phrase is used in Germany, we reproduce it here—of "Prussian particularistic patriotism," and all the arguments of BISMARCK could not penetrate this armor. This emasculating proposition was adopted by a large majority. The reasoning used to obtain this vote was, that the Prussian Constitution, the rights and powers of the Prussian Chambers and Prussian institutions in general, should not be subject to the control of this Parliament, composed in part of non-Prussian subjects, without the assent of the Prussian Government and the representatives of the Prussian people.

Thus curtailed on all sides in its power, this Parliament of the North Germanic Confederacy will, in reality, be little more than a debating club, and will not earn even the respect accorded to the Frankfort Parliament of 1848 during the earlier months of its sitting.

A CONGRESS OF STATESMEN OF EUROPE.—The Emperor NAPOLEON has gone to Biarritz, a sea-bathing place in the southwest of France. We are now informed that Count BISMARCK has already engaged rooms there, that the Russian Prime Minister, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, will shortly be there, that some Austrian statesman will also tarry there for some time, and that the object of this gathering is to have a "free and easy" consultation about the condition of the "sick man" at Constantinople. This is probably true, and interests us no more than any other consultation upon important European complications, destined to play an important part in the next probable change of the European political configuration, would. The fact that Mr. BIGELOW, our Minister at Paris, has also arrived at Biarritz, need not be regarded as a token of an intention of the American Government to interfere in European matters.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The French Press Advising the Transfer of Mexico to the United States.

The Mexican question occupies always a large place in the polemics of the French Press. Each paper desirous to see France discharged from any further responsibility proposes a different way to solve the pending difficulties. Some are in favor of withdrawing the French troops all at once, and of letting MAXIMILIAN get out of trouble as best he can; others demand that France should treat with JUAREZ, who has never ceased to be President of the Mexican Republic; a third party, bolder than the others, proposes to give Mexico to the United States for such action as they may see fit to take. We give below extracts from the papers which recommend this last expedient as the simplest and most honorable of all:

CESSION OF MEXICO TO THE UNITED STATES.

From the Paris Epoque.

There is, in our estimation, a relatively simple, happy and dignified solution of this question. *It is to treat with the United States,—in other terms, to concede to them our rights and those of Maximilian to the Mexican Empire.* The Americans, with their usual skill, will doubtless begin to restore Mexico to itself and to JUAREZ, so as to relieve him entirely, and then annex the country afterward; but at least they will cause our fellow-citizens, and the treaties they will make with us, to be respected. They will have the power and the will, and this is precisely the double guarantee which are wanting with JUAREZ. *The great American Republic has on this occasion a great part to play*, and whatever may be said, we think she will not refuse it. Humanity, civilization, gratitude, and also the intelligence of its interest compel it to accept. As to the European Powers, if none had sufficient energy to propose a different result, none will have strength enough to prevent this thing from taking place.

This is a solution which has been twice applied to Italy for Lombardy and Venice; *it is the President of the United States fulfilling in an American question the part of mediator accepted in Europe by the Emperor of France.* We submit this settlement to the examination of impartial men; of those who have a care for our honor and who are impatient to see the end of this unfortunate expedition.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

From the Journal du Havre.

Not only it seems to be the object but the destiny of the United States to absorb and assimilate, at least, all the North American continent. Their tendency, in this respect, has found adversaries only among the liberals of Europe, and has been opposed too on account of Slavery, which was the plague spot of this great people. No one would consent to see Mexico becoming the prey of the Southern slaveholders, who would then have enlarged the basis of their power. Slavery being now abolished it is impossible to dream of anything more favorable to this gifted country *than to see it pass into the hands of those who have so magnificently inaugurated and so firmly established self-government in the New World.* The Anglo-American political system, judging by the rich fruits it yields, will then be in its true element. And who, better than the Anglo-Americans themselves, could be called to apply their system? See what they have done with California and the other portions of the Empire of Montezuma, which they have cleared and brought within the pale of civilization?

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The excellent working of this beneficent institution is not fully appreciated by those outside of it, although sufficient comes to the public knowledge to commend it to general favor. The sphere of its operations, which a few months ago was confined to the correction of occasional complaints of cruelty, timidly preferred, now finds itself so enlarged as to comprehend grave questions of scientific and practical economy. The zeal and intelligence which characterize its officers, not only in ferreting out cruelties inflicted on the uncomplaining brute, which disgrace our boasted civilization, but their correspondence with scientific bodies and learned individuals—as in the case lately of Professor AGASSIZ—elicit information of the highest importance to the public.

We learn that the suggestions contained in the letter to the Society, written by the latter gentleman, in relation to the slaughtering of animals destined for human food, which in Brazil is done at the prairies where they are fattened, has had the effect to arouse the attention of parties here, possessing capital and appliances, to the creation of an incorporation for a like purpose, and the officers of the Humane Society alluded to have been consulted touching the best mode of carrying out their plans. In a pecuniary point of view the saving will be immense—the present fearful suffering to animals will be prevented, and consumers be provided with meat possessing all the natural qualities which are now abstracted therefrom by the hideous practice of confining cattle ten and twelve consecutive days in cars, deprived of rest, food and water, to be immediately slaughtered on their arrival here—bruised, feverish and terribly diseased, and then sold for consumption!

It is proposed to dress the meat near the pasturage, and bring it on in refrigerating cars, whereby it will reach market not only in a sound and healthy condition, but will have acquired that delicacy of flavor which is imparted to it by being kept some days before being eaten.

If the disgusting acts which have been developed by the Society in its investigations of the abuses connected with this subject, in a sanitary point of view alone, were made public, we are assured that beef—now so high in price—would suddenly become cheap enough, by reason of the absence of buyers.

THE LATEST HOAX.

STOCK JOBBING.

The Philadelphia Ledger's Special Dispatch Pronounced Totally False—What it Was and How it Was Done.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 11—1 P. M.

Private telegrams received here within an hour, state that the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* telegraphs from this city that the President has addressed a letter to the Attorney-General, asking substantially as to the constitutionality of not sending a message to Congress, and if he has not the power to recognize the Southern Representatives and the Administration Representatives of the North as the legitimate Congress, &c.

It is stated, also, that in consequence of this report gold had advanced. Upon inquiry, I can say that there is not one word of truth in the report of the *Ledger*. It is utterly untrue.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 11—4 P. M.

The report is totally false. This is from the President himself.

THIRD DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 11—9 P. M.

One of the wickedest lies ever invented in journalism was spread broadcast over the country this morning by that well-known combination the Philadelphia *Ledger* and the Philadelphia agent of the Associated Press. It is sufficient to say that the *Ledger's* story about the President calling on the Attorney-General for his opinion as to the legality of the present Congress is false from beginning to end. Both the President and the Attorney-General authorize its emphatic denial, and there is strong reason to believe that the dispatch was never sent from this city, but was cooked up in Philadelphia as a stock-jobbing operation. While on this subject I wish to warn the public against pretended news which gets out through this same source. It has frequently happened that sensations are sent to the *Ledger* from this city and the same night given to the Associated Press Agent in Philadelphia, who advertises the *Ledger* by sending the dispatch all over the country. Let the public remember that when such great pains are taken to get the news out it is generally false, and never more so than when it bears an air of high importance and great exclusiveness.

The effect of this *canard* here to-day was to pour a perfect flood of inquiries into the several departments and newspaper agencies from every quarter; and the telegraph lines being temporarily out of order, the speculators had it their own way for a short time.

Contradiction by the Ledger.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 11.

In relation to the dispatch about the President and the Attorney-General the *Ledger* publishes the following:

"A dispatch from one of our Washington correspondents, published in the *Ledger* yesterday, relating to an alleged series of questions concerning the status of the present Congress, said to have been submitted to the Attorney-General by the President, excited considerable interest. It was from an experienced, well-informed and usually careful correspondent, and therefore was published as we received it, and of course without any indorsement by this journal. After careful inquiry made yesterday at Washington, we have come to the conclusion that our correspondent was deceived, and whatever may have been the foundation for this statement, we are now satisfied that no such questions have been propounded by the President to the Attorney-General. While we sincerely regret that an error on so important a subject has found it way into the *Ledger*, even in our correspondence, we are glad to be able to record the fact that the President has not raised so serious a question, for no sound lawyer can doubt the entire legality of the existing Congress."

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 11.

CONVERSION OF 7.30s.

Conversions of the 7.30 notes falling due August, 1867, into 5-20s, continue to be made to the Treasury Department at the rate of something less than $4,000,000 per week. There are now outstanding about $270,000,000 of this issue of 7.30s. These notes, owing to the immense clerical labor involved in their examination, can be redeemed by the department at only about the average rate of $5,000,000 per week, if presented as rapidly as they could be disposed of. Parties holding 7.30 notes of the above issue will therefore do well to forward them to the Treasury for conversion into 5-20s as soon as possible, as hereafter, in case of the presentation of large quantities near the period of the full maturity of the notes, much delay will ensue before the bonds in conversion can possibly be furnished by the Department.

SOUTHERN CAUSES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Hon. D. W. MIDDLETON, Clerk of the United States Supreme Court, gives notice that at the ensuing December term, the several causes brought into this Court by writs of error or appeals from the Circuit and District Courts, for the several districts within the States declared to be in rebellion by the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated Aug. 16, 1861, will be called and disposed of under the rules and in regular order as they may stand upon the docket.

NEW FRENCH LAW—THE RIGHTS OF HEIRS OF LITERARY MEN.

Count DE MONTHOLON has communicated to Secretary SEWARD the text of a new French law, as follows:

ARTICLE 1.—The duration of the rights granted by anterior laws to the heirs, irregular successors, grantees or legatees of authors, composers or artists, is extended to fifty years, dated from the decease of the author; during the period of fifty years the surviving husband or wife, whatever may be the matrimonial arrangements, and independently of the rights which may result in favor of this survivor from the regulations of the community, has all the enjoyment of the rights which the deceased either has not disposed of by contract between the parties in being or by will. However, if the author leave heirs in reserve that enjoyment is limited to the benefit of such heirs according to the propositions and distinctions established by articles 913 and 915, of the Code Napoleon. This enjoyment does not take place when there exists at the moment of death a separation of persons pronounced against this surviving party. It ceases in the case where the survivor contracts a new marriage. The rights of heirs remainder, reserve, or of other heirs or successors, during this period of fifty years, remains, moreover, regulated in conformity with the prescriptions of the Code Napoleon. When the succession devolves to the State the exclusive right is extinguished without prejudice to the rights of creditors, and the execution of agreements of cession which may have been consented to by the author or his representatives.

ART. 2.—All the provisions of anterior laws contrary to those of the new law are and remain abrogated.

BOUNTY CLAIM AGENCIES.

The opinion of the Attorney-General having settled the fact that soldiers have the same rights to employ agents to transact their business as other men, it is now being considered how the Pay Department can effectually guard against frauds on itself and the claimants. It is proposed by one of the most respectable claim agencies here that a bond of $100,000 shall be exacted of every attorney presenting claims, with provisions authorizing the United States to prosecute for any sum which may be fraudulently withheld from a claimant by him. It has also been suggested that the Government shall remit the checks direct to the claimant, minus a certain minimum fee, of say 10 per cent., which it shall pay to the attorney. These propositions and others are under consideration. The first is in every respect the best and most satisfactory to all concerned.

FOREIGN CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized CHAS. FAUCONNET as Vice-Consul of France at Galveston, Texas; ALFRED O'C. GARSIA, Consul for Costa Rica at Boston, and GUIDO FUCHS, Consul for the Principality of Reuss, of the Younger Line, at Baltimore.

DEATH OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

Capt. WILLIAM RAMSEY, United States navy, died to-day in this city.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day appointed WICKHAM HOFFMAN, of Louisiana, Assistant Secretary of Legation of the United States at Paris, and GEORGE F. KETTELL, New-York, United States Consul at Rhenish Bavaria.

EXTRAORDINARY FALL OF RAIN.

Prof. HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institute, says the amount of rain which fell from yesterday morning at 9 o'clock to this morning at the same hour, was somewhat more than five inches, being the greatest quantity that has fallen within a similar period for a long time. Considerable damage to property is reported along the line of the Upper Potomac and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, as well as in this city and Georgetown. The storm has continued since yesterday, with but brief intermissions.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' PRIZE CONCERT—DRAWING POSTPONED.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Prize Concert took place at the National Theatre this evening. Notwithstanding the great storm an immense audience was present, and just in the mood for fun, fight or rowdyism of any kind. When the concert was over the Committee announced that owing to the non-reception of all the returns, the drawing would be postponed until Monday evening next, when it would certainly take place.

MEXICO.

The Imperial Mexican Circulars.

Since the establishment of the so-called Empire in Mexico, it has been the habit of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to send to all the Governments of Europe a political and military (fortnightly) review of the events which have occurred in that country. We need not say that these documents are exclusively written from an Imperial standpoint, and as such ought to be received with a great deal of reserve.

As a page of history which draws near its close, they have, however, an interest of their own—an interest which is increased by the picture of a man worthy of a better fate struggling with unheard-of difficulties, and facing perils and dangers with great energy and incredible coolness. We give here the translation of a couple of these circulars, received by the last steamer from Vera Cruz:

MILITARY REVIEW OF THE FORTNIGHT.

MEXICO, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.

The last reports are mentioning the energetic coöperation given by the inhabitants of Sonora and Alamos to the Imperial troops for the extermination of the enemies of order and property. Several wealthy land-owners have organized and armed native troops, who are restlessly pursuing the banditti.

On the 29th of last July Col. Don TRANQUILINO ALMADOR, commanding a corps of volunteers, occupied Alamos, defended by 450 dissidents, protected by the fortifications built by PESQUIRA. The enemy fled in the greatest disorder.

On the 28th of last July Lieut.-Col. FRANCISCO GUADARA left El Altar and attacked the enemy, 600 men strong, in the small village of Pitiquito. The Liberals lost their positions, leaving 22 dead on the ground, 25 prisoners, 2,000 cartridges, arms and horses.

The Indian Chief TANORI left Wies on the 31st of July at the head of his battalion, to attack MARTINEZ's bands.

In Jalisco, Commander LUZIRANO HURTADO obtained, on the 18th of August, a decisive success against the band of JOSE MARIA GONZALES. The Chief and seven other individuals were made prisoners and shot.

On the 5th of August an insurrection, having for its object robbery and plunder, took place at Aut Pass, and was promptly suppressed by thirty honorable inhabitants. Fifteen of the insurgents were killed. The instigator of the movement and twenty-two other individuals have been made prisoners.

In Zacatecas the authorities of the District of Tlaltenanya have coöperated with a portion of the population in the pursuit of the bands commanded by Chief ACEVEDO and PRAJEDIS BANNELOS. Six of the fugitives were captured and shot on the spot.

Gen. DE CASTAGNY has transferred his headquarters at Leon. Col. CARTIÈRES is still occupying Durango with a regiment of infantry. In the Department of San Luis, Col. LOPEZ, commanding the regiment of the Empress, surprised the enemy in the vicinity of the Rio Verde, and completely defeated the band of ARMENTA in the Cerro de Sozola.

In the Sierra of Huestara, the city of Zimapam, evacuated by the Imperial troops, has been reoccupied by the Liberals. Measures have been taken to restore this important point to the Empire.

The country guards have repulsed an attack of the dissenters against Acaxochitlan, in the District of Huauchinango. On the 24th of August the rear guard of an Austrian column, 400 men strong, (infantry, cavalry and two guns included,) coming from Perote, was attacked by the Juarists. A charge of cavalry was sufficient to disperse the enemy.

Gen. MENDEZ, who left Maravatio on the 26th of August at the head of a column of infantry and cavalry, compelled REGALIS to leave with his troops the valley of Toluca, and fall back on Zitacuaro. In this movement of retreat REGALIS attacked Angangueo, and was repulsed by an energetic defence of the inhabitants.

Jalapa, actually occupied by an Austrian garrison, is out of danger. The bands who were threatening the city have been compelled to fall back upon Tlacohitan, their former headquarters.

Five leagues east of Oaxaca, upon the Sierra Nute, the Imperialists have beaten a band commanded by GALLO. The latter having been captured, has since then been shot.

THE FORTNIGHTLY POLITICAL REVIEW.

The last fortnight has been spent in the expectation of the news of the mission entrusted to the Empress. The partisans of the Empire express the wish to see the Franco-Mexican alliance become more and more intimate, and its adversaries rejoice in advance at the idea of an event which they deem to be in keeping with their wishes. The transatlantic telegraph put an end to this conflict of opinions, and the official paper of Sept. 7, in answer to a journal of the City of Mexico which pretended to know exactly the results of the last negotiations opened in Paris by the Imperial Government, and which asserted that they had been unsuccessful, declared that "its apprehensions were without foundation."

This point once established, as a consequence, it is well to add that if the enemies of the Emperor saw in this incident an occasion of rejoicing, he himself saw in it but one of those incidents inherent to politics which could not weaken his courage nor shake his faith in the future.

Out of its struggle and long misfortune the conscience of the Mexican people is, as it were, born again. They now understand that their existence is bound to the sovereign they have selected, and this sovereign will not fail in his task. After mature examination, the Emperor has issued a decree which, once realized, will endow the Departments of the interior with numerous railways. Here are the chief dispositions of this important document:

His Majesty has ordered the establishment of a company, called "the Imperial Mexican Company," to be formed under the protection of the Government. The object of this Company is to build and run several lines of railroad in the departments of Queretaro, Guanajuato, Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, Nayarit, Jalisco, Mechoacan and Matchuela. Its capital has been fixed at the sum of $20,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of $100 each, and can be increased according to circumstances. In view of procuring this capital of $20,000,000, the following contributions will be raised in the aforesaid departments: First, one per cent. on the value of gold and silver produced by the department; second, two per cent. on $1,000 annually upon the value of city and country property; third, one per cent. upon the value of native and foreign goods introduced into the departments. The payment of these various contributions will be made in specie, against a provisory receipt which the taxpayers will afterward exchange against the shares of the Company.

The concession of each line will be of thirty years from the day the plan shall have been approved. It will be optional with the Company to establish steam or horse trains upon private property, to indemnifying the landowners, to build new villages with the approval of the Government, and to use the navigation of the lakes and rivers which can be useful to them. For everything else the Company will be governed by the law of Oct. 2, 1865, upon railroads.

Thanks to this new combination the Government escapes the exactions of the great capitalists. The inhabitants, by means of a small advance under the form of a contribution, are called to participate as shareholders in the benefits of an undertaking which cannot fail to give a great start to their industry and agricultural wealth.

The Municipal Alcalde of Mexico City, Mr. TRIGUEROS, has just presented to the Emperor a memoir concerning the results obtained during the six first months of his administration. This document demonstrates that even with restricted revenues one can, with great activity and a true love of the public weal, accomplish great and useful things, and this in a short time. Here is an extract from Mr. TRIGUEROS' report:

The total amount of the receipts of the municipality, including a sum of $57,473 previously accumulated, has reached $308,596 during the six first months of the year. The expenses during the same period have only reached the figure of $498,118.

The first care of the new municipal magistrate has been to attend to the general leveling of the streets, to the pavement, to the cleaning and rebuilding of the sewers. The matter was urgent, for he had to prevent the inundation which appeared imminent, and to clear the city from a number of foul nuisances. Mr. TRIGUERO fulfilled these various tasks with ardor and skill. In a few months the level of most of the streets has been rectified, 77 have been paved and leveled according to a uniform plan, and 13,778 sewers have been cleaned and put in good order. Landlords have received the order to stop the canals from overflowing the public thoroughfare, spoiling it and injuring the circulation. The names of the streets have been written upon white slabs of chinaware, so as to be seen during the night. The house called Polvora, which is said to have been built and to have been inhabited by FERNANDEZ CORTEZ, was almost a heap of ruins. It has been restored with a religious respect for the memory of the great man. The markets have been vastly improved; it has not been the same with the prisoners, however. The inadequate means of the municipality has not permitted to put these establishments on a level with the morals and civilization of our age. We see in that report that the number of persons of both sexes incarcerated in the Capital between January, 1866, and June of the same year, is 12,909. The offices of weighers and measurers in the vicinity of the markets have been submitted to a watchful attention. As to the aqueducts Mr. TRIGUERO confesses to have done nothing but to preserve those susceptible of being preserved. The whole system of canals and aqueducts has to be changed. It would have been pleasing to Mr. TRIGUERO to see the Capitol lighted with gas; but as the thing is impossible, immediately at least, he has added two hundred and twenty lanterns to those which already exist. The service of the hospitals is most satisfactory. Nine hundred and ninety men and one hundred and eighty-one women, one thousand one hundred and seventy-one in all, have been received in the hospitals, and, during the last six months, attended to.

Four new free schools for primary teaching have been established. A school for the deaf and dumb has also been opened. The number of vaccinated children has been 9,512 during the same period. Public promenades have also been the object of the cares of the municipality of Mexico City. Several fountains have been built and five hundred and ninety-one trees of different kinds have been planted. The service of the municipal police has been put on a footing hitherto unknown. The number of agents have been increased and their position has improved in every respect.

Thanks to a close inspection of the markets, of the groceries and to the establishment of six stands where beef and mutton are sold at cost *the poorer classes of the capital have had a better quality and at a lower rate, the articles indispensable to life.* The cabs and carriages, to the number of about 175, were formerly liable to the exigencies of private individuals; they are actually under the control of the municipality. Four *monts de diétés*, or official pawnbrokers' offices, have been established. The people are, then, perfectly free to escape the rapacity of private pawnbrokers. During the mentioned period there has been 405 births, 400 marriages and 3,880 deaths. The enormous disproportion existing between births and deaths is chiefly due to the ignorance of the heads of families, who still ignore their duty to register their newborn children at the Register office. Mexico contains 3,000 porters, 1,400 water carriers, 1,200 ticket merchants and 6,600 servants.

Mr. GILBERT, formerly Governor of Low California, has been authorized by an Imperial decree to establish a mint in that province. He has a privilege of fifteen years, at the end of which he must give to the State his whole establishment, without any remuneration. He has equally obtained the faculty of opening a manufacture for the working of metals, with the right of exporting, free of duties, $500,000 per annum, on condition that the pieces will be entirely struck in Low California.

An Imperial decree concedes to Mr. SOLOR, for 50 years, a line of railroad destined to run between San Luis Potosi and the ocean, in availing himself of the navigable portion of the River Tamesi. Mr. Gen. URAGA, first aid-de-camp of the Emperor, has received for mission to go to Europe, so as to accompany the Empress on her return to Mexico.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

BOSTON ON THE ELECTIONS.

What is Said in Faneuil Hall—Speeches by Gen. Banks, Mr. Boutwell, Mr. Sawin, Rev. Edwin Thompson, and Others.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BOSTON, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Republicans held a grand glorification meeting at Faneuil Hall this evening, in honor of the recent elections in Pennsylvania and other States. The old cradle was rocked as it has not been for many years with plaudits. The Hall was densely packed at an early hour. HALL's band discoursed patriotic music. The enthusiasm was intense. The speeches were many, brief and to the point, and all were more or less tinged with denunciations of the President's policy, and a hearty indorsement of Congress.

The meeting was called to order by Col. ALBERT J. WRIGHT, Chairman of the Republican City Committee, who said that in behalf of that Committee he greeted his fellow-citizens to unite their hearts and voices in expressions of gratification and thanksgiving over the good news which has been flashed over the telegraph wires. The meeting was opened by singing the hymn, "The Morning Light is Breaking," and in which all took part. Telegrams received from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa were read, and occasioned vociferous cheering. Speeches were made by Rev. Edwin Thompson, Hon. Moses Kimball, Hon. N. P. Banks, Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Rev. Mr. Fulton, Hon. Geo. N. Sawin and others.

Hon. N. P. BANKS and Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL made significant speeches. Mr. BANKS said: "The four great States which voted yesterday are better entitled to the honor of being representative States than any others that have yet spoken. The Valley of the Ohio and the Valley of the Mississippi contain the germ of the future intellect, prosperity, wealth and power of this great people, and to know that in that section of the country we have a defence for the principles of liberty and equal and exact justice that cannot be broken down by any attempts that may be made upon it in the future—a defence more than could have been expected and more than we could have asked, is enough to thrill every loyal heart. He thanked God as well as the people for the news of the overwhelming victory in favor of the perpetuity of our institutions and of the privileges bequeathed to our fathers. Too much gratitude cannot be given to the loyal States for the glorious triumph they have achieved. He concluded by hoping that those who had abandoned the Republican Party would persist in their course, but if they would not he advised them to seek a home in the rebel camp and with JEFF. DAVIS and LEE.

Mr. BOUTWELL, in the course of his remarks, urged an investigation into the conduct of the Chief Magistrate, not in any spirit of revenge, but for the purpose of ascertaining whether he was guilty of violating his constitutional obligations. The country owed it to itself to make such an investigation, and if it shall be found that the President is guilty, he would condemn him. The spirit of the recent elections proves that the people are true to the principles in which the war has been carried on, and that they have resolved that the work of restoration shall be confided to the men who saved the Union when it was in peril, and not to its enemies.

The speeches of the evening were interspersed with patriotic songs.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER was nominated by acclamation for reëlection to Congress this afternoon, by the Republican Convention of the Fourth District.

The Workingmen's Convention of the same District nominated Hon. JOSIAH G. ABBOTT for Congress.

Gen. Butler and Hon. T. D. Eliot Nominated for Congress—George B. Loring on the Nomination of Gen. Butler.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SALEM, Mass, Thursday, Oct. 11.

The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District met here to-day, to nominate a candidate to the Fortieth Congress. The Convention was fully attended and the proceedings were harmonious. Hon. B. G. USHER, of Lynn, presided. After the preliminary business of the Convention had been disposed of resolutions expressing thanks to Hon. JOHN B. ALLEY, the present incumbent, for the able and efficient manner in which he has attended and guarded the interests of the Fifth District, were adopted.

After a short debate as to whether the Convention should nominate its candidate by acclamation or by formal ballot, it was decided to proceed to a ballot. The balloting resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 168. EBEN F. STONE, of Newburyport, had 1; Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, of Salem, 1; Major-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, 166. The Convention gave expression to its gratification at the result in uproarious applause. On motion of Dr. LORING, the nomination of Gen. BUTLER was made unanimous.

Speeches were then made by Dr. GEORGE C. LORING, of Salem, Hon. JAMES M. BUFFUM and JOHN W. BARRY, of Lynn. The speech of Dr. LORING attracted a good deal of attention. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the important action of the Convention, the great responsibility that rested upon the Republicans of the district, and how important it was that Gen. BUTLER should be elected to Congress. Speaking of the proposed impeachment of President JOHNSON, Mr. LORING said that when Gen. BUTLER made up his mind, he allowed no obstacle to stand between him and its accomplishment. The course he pursued during the war was instanced. He led the first forces of Massachusetts into the field, and for the sake of preserving the Federal authority defied not only the Administration then in power, but defied the General of all the United States forces, and did his own business in his own way as suited himself best; and now the crisis has come. And now that the President is bent on revolution, Gen. BUTLER is pledged to and is proceeding to impeach ANDREW JOHNSON before the people of the loyal States, and he will not leave that impeachment until the President is called to answer at the bar of the American people. The people of the Fifth District, Mr. LORING said, *had, therefore, assumed an immense responsibility.* Gen. BUTLER is the great leader in this crisis of the country, and to stand by him is to save the country from ruin.

Mr. LORING's remarks were vociferously applauded. It is understood that as soon as Gen. BUTLER takes his seat in the next Congress, for his election is a foregone conclusion, he will move for the impeachment of the President. The Fifth District, two years ago, gave between eight and nine thousand Republican majority.

In the Republican Convention for the First District, at Wareham, to-day, Hon. THOS. D. ELIOT, of New-Bedford, was renominated as the Republican candidate to the next Congress. Hon. WM. T. DAVIS, of Plymouth, was the opposing candidate, receiving 47 votes to 122 for Mr. ELIOT. It is probable that the workingmen of the Fourth District will not support Judge ABBOTT, Democrat, at the polls. They are not satisfied that he recognizes the present Congress as a constitutional body.

The rank and file of the workingmen vote the Republican ticket.

NEW-YORK.

Judge Comstock an Independent Candidate for Congress in the Twenty-ninth District.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of the 10th inst. contains a letter from Hon. H. L. COMSTOCK, of Warsaw, Wyoming County, in which he consents to run as an independent candidate for member of Congress in the Twenty-ninth District. In reply to inquiries, Judge COMSTOCK states that he is unqualifiedly in favor of the repeal of the act increasing the salaries of members of Congress; and also that, in view of the high duties imposed upon manufactured woolen goods, which enable the manufacturer to reap enormous profits, it seems an increased duty upon imported wool would be no more than just.

In regard to his consent to run as an independent candidate, he says:

"I have been slow to take this step, and should not do so now, were I not satisfied that public sentiment in the district justifies, if it does not demand it. That there is such a sentiment among large classes of the electors of each of the three counties composing the district, I am fully persuaded by information derived from various sources; and I am the more inclined to give a favorable response to the request because it comes from persons belonging to both political parties, for in the present condition of the country I would not care to receive a mere party nomination. I am apprehensive of an approaching crisis in the history of the country, and in such circumstances I would not like to be held to a strict allegiance to party, but prefer to act independently as shall seem best for the interests of the whole country.

It cannot be necessary that I should define my views in respect to the main questions now before the people, for that I have already done over my own signature, in a letter which has been published throughout the district. It is proper, however, that I should say, in order to prevent misunderstanding, that while I have expressed the opinion that loyal Senators and Representatives from the States lately in insurrection should be admitted to their seats in Congress, if found duly elected and qualified, I have never advocated, nor do I now claim, that any but loyal men should be so admitted. And I may add that I do not object to a rigid investigation upon that subject, if it be fairly conducted. The preservation of our glorious Union, and the harmonious working of the whole complex system of government, are the things which are uppermost in my mind, and for which I intend to labor to the extent of my abilities and opportunities, whether in public or private life.

The views I entertain are such as were dominan in the Union Republican Party a year ago, and if my standing among Republicans is not as good now as it was then, it is not because I have abandoned any principles which I then professed, nor because I have since adopted any principles which I did not then believe and openly avow.

I am unwilling to close this communication without expressing an earnest desire for the speedy restoration of harmonious relations between the people of the different parts of our land; that the waste places of our common country may be built up; that the Union may be cemented, and that our glorious institutions may be handed down to the latest generation.

H. L. COMSTOCK.

WARSAW, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1866.

Gen. Wool and the Congressional Nomination.

From the Troy Whig, Oct. 8.

Among the various rumors afloat in regard to candidates for Congress in this district is one to the effect that Major-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL is to be put up for Congress as the Democratic nominee in opposition to his relative, Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD. We are requested to announce, on the best of authority, that under no circumstances will Gen. WOOL permit his name to be used as a candidate for Congress, or any other elective position. Gen. WOOL abates no jot or tittle of his desire to promote any and every measure which may be presented for the most speedy and practical restoration of the Union to vitality and equality in all its parts. During his long career he has never been a candidate for an elective position, and will not consent to lend the use of his name for any purpose of that character now. The hero who has made his name illustrious at Plattsburgh, Lundy's Lane, Buena Vista, Norfolk and on other historic fields does not desire now to enter the political arena as a candidate for elective honors.

Political Items.

The Democratic Convention for the Illinois Second District indorsed the nomination of E. M. HAINES by the National Union Convention, as a candidate for Congress. A resolution was passed recommending that eight hours be made a legal day's work for mechanics and operatives in cities, in factories and other public works.

Mr. ROBERT GILCHRIST has accepted the nomination tendered him by the Democratic Convention of the Fifth Congressional District of New-Jersey, and Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT concurs therein.

Letters signed by supporters of LINCOLN and JOHNSON in 1864, in each of the counties of the New-York Twenty-ninth District, have been addressed to Judge COMSTOCK, of Warsaw, requesting him to take the field as an independent candidate for Congress in opposition to BURT VAN HORN.

The Middlebury (Vt.) *Register* deems the United States Senator question already virtually settled—that Hon. J. S. MORRILL will succeed Mr. COLLAMER, and Hon. G. F. EDMUNDS will fill the unexpired term of Senator FOOTE.

Ex-Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has written a letter to Hon. THOMAS D. ELIOT, urging whatever personal influence he may possess, and also party considerations, to induce a withdrawal of his expressed determination to retire from public life.

It is reported that Messrs. STEVENS, TOBEY, STEBBINS and BRIGHAM, of Suffolk, decline a renomination to the Massachusetts State Senate.

INDIANA ELECTION.

No Change in Returns—Large Republican Majority in the Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Oct. 11.

Official returns are coming in slowly, but show nothing to indicate change in the general results given in last night's report.

The Legislature, from returns received up to this time, stands as follows: Senate—Union, 32; Democrats, 18. House—Union, 64; Democrats, 36.

The Unionists will certainly have 40 majority on joint ballot.

The Congressmen elected stands as follows: 8 Union, 3 Democrats. The election of WASHBURNE and ORTH, Unionists, in the Seventh and Eighth Districts, is conceded by both parties.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

Republican Majority 45,000—Gen. Morgan Elected to Congress in the Thirteenth District.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 11.

Gen. MORGAN, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Thirteenth Congressional District.

Returns from 45 counties give a Republican majority of 35,700. The remaining 49 counties to be heard from will probably increase the majority to 45,000.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Estimate of Gen. Geary's Majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 11.

The *Bulletin* says that Gen. GEARY's majority will be from 18,000 to 20,000.

BALTIMORE.

Adjournment of the American Freedmen's Union—Chief-Justice Chase Elected President—Distinguished Attendance.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 11.

The American Freedmen's Union Commission has concluded its session in Baltimore. The report of the General Secretary showed that the Commission has sustained during the last year 760 teachers, maintained 301 schools, and distributed half a million dollars in supplies, and that its organization extended into nearly every State, North and South.

Hon. Chief Justice CHASE was elected President of the Commission, and has accepted the position.

Among those in attendance are Chief Justice CHASE, Major-Gen. O. O. HOWARD, Gen. GREGORY, late Assistant Commissioner of Texas; Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. ROBERT PATTERSON, D. D., of Chicago, and Judge RUSSELL, of Boston.

The Catholic Council.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 11.

The session of the Plenary Council of the Roman Catholic Church to-day was public. Bishop BLANCHET, of Oregon, celebrated a solemn requiem mass for the repose of the souls of the deceased prelates of the Church, and Bishop BAYLEY, of Newark, delivered an eulogy on their lives and services.

VERMONT.

Organization of the Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 11.

The Vermont Legislature assembled in this place to-day.

The Senate organized by electing HENRY CLARK, Esq., of Poultney, Secretary; JAMES S. PECK, Esq., of Montpelier, as Assistant Secretary, and Rev. Mr. WHITE, of Coventry, as Chaplain.

In the House of Assembly, Hon. J. W. STEWART was reëlected Speaker; J. S. FLAGG, of Bennington, Clerk, and Rev. N. R. FOSTER, of Burlington, Chaplain.

Gov. DILLINGHAM's message will be delivered to-morrow.

KENTUCKY.

Arrests for Robbery—Railroad Accident—Ex-Attorney-General Speed on Politics.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 11.

Two men, supposed to have been engaged in the recent robbery of Adams Express, were arrested this morning near Seymour. Their names are not given, but they are known as residents of the vicinity.

As the Paymaster's train of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was going South this morning it was thrown off the track by a rail which had been loosened and pulled from its bed by some men near Bowling Green. Mr. CHURCH, the trainmaster, was seriously injured by the overturning of a car.

The robbers obtained $11,000. The Company offer $2,000 and a quarter of the money recovered for their apprehension.

In response to a serenade to-night, Ex-Attorney-General SPEED expressed his joy over the late triumph of the party of universal truth and justice in the States over the river, and exhorted his hearers to speedily organize in Kentucky for coöperation with the great Union party everywhere.

NEW-JERSEY.

United States Circuit Court.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 11.

The United States Circuit Court met to-day. A letter was read by Judge FIELD, from Judge R. C. GRIER, stating that he had received a letter from Chief-Justice CHASE with an opinion, showing that the United States had no right to hold Circuit Courts anywhere until there is a new assignment of the circuits lately made at Washington, so that he can hear no more cases as Circuit Judge until after next December. All the cases went off for want of jurisdiction. The Circuit was adjourned for the term.

NOMINATIONS.

Nomination of Gen. Butler for Congress.

SALEM, Mass., Thursday, Oct. 11.

The Sixth Congressional District Republican Convention was held here to-day, and Maj.-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER was nominated for Congress. He received 166 out of 168 votes cast on the first ballot.

Democratic Nomination for State Senator.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 11.

The Democrats of Somerset County have nominated JOHN H. ANDERSON for State Senator.

Assembly Nominations.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 11.

The Democrats yesterday nominated for Assembly C. W. HINSON, of the First District, and Hon. WM. WILLIAMS in the Second District.

The Republicans held a large meeting here last evening, which was addressed by Gens. VAN WYCK and BRUCE, and Messrs. CLAPP and SPAULDING.

Guns were fired here to-day in honor of the Republican victories.

Nomination.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, Oct. 11.

Hon. JOHN D. BALDWIN was unanimously nominated for reëlection to Congress to-day by the Republicans of the Eighth District.

Effects of the Storm in the South—Floods in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 11.

The rain has continued to-day almost without intermission, and is still falling. A heavy easterly wind prevails. All accounts agree that the quantity of water which fell in this region last night and this morning was most extraordinary.

Heavy floods on all the streams have caused considerable damage and loss of life. A number of mill-dams and bridges have been carried away. The bridges on the Franklin and Frederick turnpike are gone. Several houses have been swept away. A family of six persons and another of three were drowned. Several bodies were found to-day. Seechester bridge, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was destroyed by the flood.

A number of dams and bridges on the Patapsco were destroyed. The extensive dam at Elysville was swept off, and coming against the turnpike bridge at Elliott's Mills and destroyed. The wrecks finally accumulated at the heavy stone bridge at Ilchester, on the Baltimore and Ohio road, thirteen miles from Baltimore, which gave way to the tremendous pressure. This bridge was considered the strongest on the road and had stood out against all former floods. All the other bridges on the road are safe. A large force of workmen have commenced repairs and trains will run as usual to-morrow. Considerable destruction of live stock is reported. Dead sheep, hogs, cows and horses are strewn along the banks of the river.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 11.

The weather is still unsettled. A heavy easterly storm prevails to-day and it is very rough in the bay and outside the Capes.

Education of Freedmen.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 11.

A public meeting was held to-night at the Front-street Theatre, under the auspices of the American Freedmen's Union Commission and the Association for the Moral and Educational Improvement of the Colored People. Chief-Justice CHASE presided. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the spacious building was crowded.

Hon. Judge RUSSELL, of Boston, HENRY WARD BEECHER, Gen. O. O. HOWARD, and others, addressed the meeting. Mr. BEECHER's address was a very eloquent and effective effort, and was warmly applauded. He made a stirring appeal in behalf of the education of the colored people.

Indian Outrages—New Mines.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 11.

The *Democrat's* special dispatch from St. Joseph says the latest advices from Montana report that forty miners out of a party of seventy-five in the Green River diggings were killed by the Cheyennes, and the others driven away. The miners on Wind River were also driven off by the Sioux and compelled to fly to the nearest forts for protection. Large numbers of Idaho and Montana miners had arrived at Salt Lake to spend the Winter. It is reported that very rich mines have been recently discovered in Montana and Colorado.

The Victims of the Flood.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 11.

The bodies of the unfortunate family drowned in the flood on Gwynn's Falls by the sweeping away of their house, about one mile from this city, have all been found except the mother and one child. Three of the children were found nearly together at the foot of Ridley-street. The body of the father was discovered in another locality. His name was DULY.

There are other reports of loss of life, but nothing definite has been ascertained.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 11.

Justice STRONG has granted the two injunctions applied for against the Union Passenger Railroad Company running cars on Sunday. This Company has been running on Sunday for several months past as carrier of the United States mail.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 11.

A fire at 11 o'clock this evening totally destroyed the large soap-works of G. W. BANCROFT, in Wood-street, near Third. The loss cannot be ascertained to-night. A heavy storm prevented the spread of the flames to the other buildings.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 11.

The Athletics commenced a game of base ball with the Eurekas of Newark this afternoon, but owing to various delays only four innings were played, the Eurekas scoring 15 and the Athletics 5. The game was then called on account of the darkness.

The State Inebriate Asylum.

UTICA, Thursday, Oct. 11.

Dr. J. EDWARD TURNER was appointed Superintendent of the Inebriate Asylum under a resolution adopted by the votes of Dr. TURNER, FREDERICK JULIAND, EDWARD SUMMER and WM. HARRIS, and not by a unanimous vote as stated in a previous dispatch.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 11.

A fire this morning destroyed J. H. LUHN's box factory, No. 672 West Sixth-street. Loss $20,000; insurance $4,000.

AMUSEMENT.

ITALIAN OPERA—IL TROVATORE.—The second night of MARETZEK's season was marked by all the notable characteristics of the first. Great interest is ever felt by the Brooklyn people in Signor MAZZOLENI, who seems peculiarly fitted to bear the pleasant breezes of fortune without suffering therefrom. The opera of Il Trovatore is not calculated to draw forth, *per se*, a great crowd of opera-goers, although to many of the rising generation it may possess charms of novelty, but it is one of the few works that always goes off well, is sensational without being particularly horrible, and is considered entirely "*safe*" by modern moralists. MAZZOLENI and BELLINI were quite sure to fill the house, and Miss POCH, who had appeared at the Academy only in concert before, was favorably regarded by those to whom the Director looks for patronage. The house, therefore, was full, almost crowded, in fact; not quite so uncomfortably packed as on the opening night, for the air was bleak and chilly, and the rough waves of the terrible East River quite likely deterred many of our New-York people from attending. The Trovatore was never given with more spirit, Signorina POCH fairly electrified the house, and was called before the curtain several times with an enthusiastic demand. Her career as a dramatic artist of rare merit is to be an undoubted success. The *débutante* of the evening, Mme. NATALIE-TESTA, made a most favorable impression as *Azucena*, receiving in the duo with MAZZOLENI in the second act a well merited encore, and manifesting throughout the entire opera a vigor and *esprit* that contrasted favorably with the style of some of her predecessors. To say that MAZZOLENI and BELLINI were superb would be like repeating the alphabet of criticism; they were as they always are. Had any other opera been selected the house would have been packed, as it will be to-night for "Fra Diavolo."

RISTORI.—To-night Mme. RISTORI assumes another of her great *rôles*—that of *Phedre*, in the tragedy of that name. It was in this piece that RISTORI came in direct competition with RACHEL, and victoriously.

MR. MOZIER'S SCULPTURE.—The opening exhibition of the works of this great sculptor, at the Studio Buildings, on Tenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, last evening, was a great success, a very large concourse of the *élite* of our City having been present to witness it. We have no time, at present, to enter into any elaborate criticism of these works of art, which have already attained a world-wide reputation in Europe, beyond saying that never before was there collected in New-York, in one exhibition, so large a number of statues of such sterling value.

I would not take $100 for it, if I could not get another, so said a mother of Coldwell's Patent Baby Jumper and Walker. Three days' trial given. If not satisfactory money returned. Depot, No. 478 Broadway. *Advertisement.*

The Row in Germany.

A late telegram says: "Troops are marching for the Oder." The same thing is occurring here; troops of ladies and gentlemen are marching every day for the Odor to thousands of drug-stores. We mean, of course, the most famous of all odors, PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called Moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

Dr. Schenck will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Mrs. Winslow's Mystic Pills

Should be in every family. They are an honest medicine, and are the best preparations for females ever invented. They are a certain cure for all diseases peculiar to females. Don't fail to buy the best.

Sold by all druggists and TUTTLE & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

Adorn the Children.

Do you ask how and where?
With the new Fancy Hats!
At GENIN'S,
No. 513 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Terwilliger & Co.'s Improved Triple Flange Fire-Proof Safes, Burglar-Proof Vaults, &c. Also, a large assortment of second-hand Safes, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Weed's Improved Sewing-Machines, 506 Broadway. The best family Machine, using a straight needle and shuttle; also large manufacturing Machines.

To teach children to walk, buy COLDWELL'S PATENT BABY JUMPER AND WALKER. No. 478 Broadway.

For paralytic children, buy Coldwell's PATENT BABY JUMPER AND WALKER. No. 478 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

Dundas, Dick & Co.'s Improved Soft Capsules and Matico Injection. Best in use. By druggists generally.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

At Gimbrede's, Nos. 588 and 872 Broad-WAY.—Wedding cards in the first style of the art. Fancy goods retailed at wholesale prices.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report,*" *at the* "*Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Howe Sewing-machines — Lock-STITCH—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Elliptic Sewing-Machine Co.'s First Premium Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines, 543 Broadway. Highest premium N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sew-ING Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ATWATER—STEELE.—In Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Geo. B. Spaulding, assisted by Rev. Dr. Bushnell, HENRY D. ATWATER, of this City, to MARY LOUISE, only daughter of Thomas Steele, Esq., of Hartford.

BOSTWICK—STARR.—At the Congregational Church in New-Milford, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 11, by Rev. David C. Murdock, Mr. JOSEPH BOSTWICK, of Sharon, Conn., to Miss CATHERINE S. STARR, of New-Milford.

OZARR—NELSON.—At Hastings-on-Hudson, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. John Jay Crane, DAVID OZARR, of Yonkers, to ESTHER J. NELSON, daughter of Geo. Munson, Esq., of Hastings.

DOCKSTADER—BEAN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, Mr. THEODORE G. DOCKSTADER to Miss ELLA E. BEAN, all of this City. No cards.

GODFREY—FAIRBANKS.—At Boston, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, by Rev. Cyrus A. Bartol, JAMES C. GODFREY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to MARY C., daughter of J. L. Fairbanks, Esq., of the former place.

HALLOCK—FLEWWELLIN.—On Thursday, Oct. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, REUBEN L. HALLOCK, of this City, to SARAH S., daughter of Bernardus Flewwellin, of Yorktown, Westchester County, N. Y.

HUNT—REYNOLDS.—In Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, Oct. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Richard G. Greene, JOHN W. HUNT, M. D., of Jersey City, N. J., to N. ADDIE, youngest daughter of H. S. Reynolds, Esq. No cards.

HOPKINS—AUSTIN.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. Geo. A. Howard, CHARLES A. HOPKINS, of Jersey City, N. J., to SARAH L., eldest daughter of Walter Austin, Esq., of Catskill, N. Y. No cards.

HUBBELL—CURTIS.—At St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. V. Bruce, LEONARD M. A. HUBBELL to GEORGETTE C., youngest daughter of the late Wm. H. Curtis.

KRUGER—BROWN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 9, at Bay Ridge Episcopal Church, by Rev. J. A. Aspinwell, HERMAN AUGUST KRUGER to JANE HYSLOP, eldest daughter of James Brown, Bay Ridge. No cards.

MONROE—PERRY.—At Southport, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. Charles E. Lindsley, ELBERT B. MONROE, of New-York, to HETTY, daughter of Charles Perry, Esq., of Southport, Conn.

MOORE—BOSTWICK.—At the Congregational Church in Salisbury, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Dr. Reid, Mr. E. LEWIS MOORE, of this City, late of Major-Gen. Hawley's Staff, to Miss ELIZABETH BOSTWICK, of Salisbury. No cards.

McCARTEE—ALLEN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 10, at St. Paul's Church, Salem, N. Y., Mr. GEORGE B. McCARTEE, of Washington, D. C., to Miss CAROLINE ALLEN, of the former place.

MILLWARD—BERGEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, at the Middle Reformed Dutch Church, Harrison-st., by Rev. N. E. Smith, D. D., WILLIAM MILLWARD to MARY G., eldest daughter of the late John V. Bergen, all of the above city.

O'NEILL—GAYNOR.—At St. Ann's Church, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. T. S. Preston, HUGH O'NEILL to CLOTILDE, eldest daughter of John Gaynor.

PHINNEY—GREEN.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 11, at the residence of Andrew Thorp, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Osgood, Major S. B. PHINNEY, (editor of the Barnstable, Mass., *Patriot*,) to Miss LUCIA GREEN, daughter of the late Hon. Isaiah L. Green, of Barnstable. No cards.

RECKNAGEL—WESTERMANN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 10, at Brooklyn, J. HERMANN RECKNAGEL to MARIE, second daughter of B. Westermann, Esq., all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

WESTCOTT—BLANCHARD.—At Spuyten Duyvil, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. E. Hawes, Mr. BENJAMIN G. WESTCOTT to HATTIE F., daughter of Mr. F. B. Blanchard.

DIED.

BABCOCK.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 9, FRANCIS BABCOCK, aged 24 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Church, Broad-st., Elizabeth, on Friday morning, the 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Trains from foot of Liberty-st., North River, at 9 A. M.

COTTRELL.—On Thursday, Oct. 11, of consumption, Mrs. MELISSA COTTRELL, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from her late residence, No. 351 Grand-st., on Saturday, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—On Monday, Oct. 8, at the Pacific Hotel, Denver City, Colorado, Col. MATTHEW CLARK, of Sing Sing, N. Y., in the 55th year of his age.

FAWCETT.—At Union Hill, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 10, Mr. THOMAS FAWCETT, in the 54th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from All Souls' Church, (Dr. Bellows',) corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock.

GALLIER.—Lost at sea, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, by the sinking of the steamer *Evening Star*, JAMES GALLIER, of New-Orleans.

GALLIER.—Also, at the same time, CATHARINE, wife of James Gallier, daughter of Col. James Robinson, of Barre, Mass.

HUBBELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 11, after a short illness, JANE MARIA, wife of Henry W. Hubbell, aged 54 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, at Christ Church, Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday at 2 P. M., to which place the remains will be removed for interment. Trains leave 27th-st. Station at 8 and 11:30 A. M.

HILGER.—On Thursday, Oct. 11, DELIA A. SISTARE, widow of Maurice Hilger, and daughter of the late Joseph Sistare, of New-London, Conn.

Funeral services will be held from her late residence, No. 435 West 23d-st., on Sunday, Oct. 14, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

JAFFRAY.—On Thursday, Oct. 11, of congestion of the brain, JOHN CHARLES, only son of John Hamilton and Adelaide K. Jaffray, and grandson of Dr. John C. Beales, of this City, aged 3 years, 2 months and 12 days.

LOTT.—On Thursday, Oct. 11, at Flatbush, L. I., SAMUEL G. LOTT, in the 63d year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MITCHELL.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 7, at her residence, No. 2 East 34th-st., AURELIA A., wife of Clarence G. Mitchell, of this City, and daughter of John I. Blair, of Blairstown, N. J., aged 28 years.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st. Relatives and immediate friends will assemble at the house at 2 o'clock P. M.

PROVOST.—In Harlem, suddenly, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, ELLEN, the beloved wife of John W. Provost, aged 34 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

RICE.—In Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, Oct. 9, WILLIAM A. RICE, of cholera, in the 25th year of his age.

SANDERSON.—At Scarborough, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, in the 67th year of his age, EDWARD F. SANDERSON, Esq., of Endcliff Grange, Sheffield, England, and for many years a resident of this City.

SKIDMORE.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 11, BENJAMIN DRAKE SKIDMORE, of this City, in the 34th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SULLIVAN.—At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, ELIZA, widow of Capt. Nicholas Sullivan.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the New-Rochelle Depot on the arrival of the 11:30 train from New-York.

WOODNUTT.—Suddenly, at Green Vale, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 11, LIZZIE D., daughter of Henry C. and Anna F. Woodnutt, aged 9 months and 12 days.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 94.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River, aged about forty years, stout built, dark hair, sprinkled with gray; dressed as follows: white figured calico dress, with broad red stripe running down, white chemise, gray flannel sack, white socks or stockings, laced shoes, gray petticoat and black quilted petticoat; body been in the water several days. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 95.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 8, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Forty-fifth-street, North River, aged about sixty years, medium built, dark hair and whiskers, sprinkled with gray; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, no vest, gray pants, shoes, blue army shirt; body been in the water about twenty-four hours. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 96.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot Albany-street, aged about forty years, stout built, brown hair, reddish heavy whiskers all round the face; dressed as follows: no coat nor vest, woolen pants, three heavy blue and one white flannel shirt; been in the water about five days. Sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWNE & SPAULDING,

JEWELERS,

Have REMOVED to their new stores,

NOS. 568 AND 570 BROADWAY,

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

Turret Clocks manufactured for Churches, Town Halls and Factories.

SISTERS OF MERCY,

Dorchester-st., Montreal, C. E., Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy.

Dr. RADWAY: I certify that your Ready Relief has cured over one hundred of our sick from chills, vomiting, headache, internal pains, &c., &c.

One of our sisters had the rheumatism in her head for a great many years. Having taken a few spoonfuls of Relief in water, and rubbing her head twice with the same medicine, she was perfectly cured and never felt it since. I always use it for dyspepsia and for colds, and always with success. It is very useful for sore throats, coughs, influenza, diphtheria, &c. It has a good effect in flatulence or wind colic. I use it for foul breath, and it produces a marvelous effect. In short, it procures relief altogether remarkable to our invalids.

SISTER MARY DE BONSECOURS.

Sold by Druggists, and at Dr. Radway's office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

CARD.

The fire on our premises on Saturday evening last, will temporarily check our manufacturing department and ordinary routine of business.

Our damage is almost entirely by water. We claim the indulgence of customers having orders with us, and of those having furs on storage, for a few days, until our loss has been adjusted by the various Insurance Companies interested. In addition to our insurance, our storage customers have our personal guarantee.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,
Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1866.

FORD, TUPPER & BEHAN,

WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
STERLING SILVERWARE,
NO. 609 BROADWAY,
Corner Houston-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer BREMEN; for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

CHRONIC CATARRH IN ITS WORST stage cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG HAS OPENED his new consulting rooms, at No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, Throat, and Catarrh cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, at No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAYMOND'S

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
NOS. 121, 123 AND 125 FULTON-ST.
1866..........FALL SEASON..........1866.

The IMMENSE STOCK of this OLD established house far surpasses anything ever before offered to the public in the way of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Suits for Men, Youths, and Boys, of every style and size.

Persons of every taste and all ages cannot help but be suited from the great variety of sizes and novelties of the season.

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

PUBLISHED SOLELY
IN THE
INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE,
AND
OPPOSED TO ALL CLIQUES AND FACTIONS.

The NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS, under the management of its new proprietors and publishers, is the GREAT NON-PARTISAN NEWSPAPER OF THE DAY, unrivaled in the fullness and fairness of its local news, and in other respects fully equal to any of its compeers of the Associated Press. It will be sold at half the established rates of the political journals; that is to say, at TWO CENTS PER COPY, the price of a morning paper previous to the rebellion.

BRONCHITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF the Air-cells of the Lungs, cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LATEST AND BEST COLLECTIONS OF CHURCH MUSIC,
BY THE MOST POPULAR AUTHORS,
LOWELL MASON, WM. B. BRADBURY, GEORGE F. ROOT, and others.

MR. BRADBURY'S LATEST WORK.

THE KEY-NOTE. A new collection of Sacred and Secular Music, for Choirs and Singing-schools. By WILLIAM B. BRADBURY. Price $1 50 each; $13 50 per dozen.

Mr. Bradbury is so well known, and has had such preeminent success as an author of Church Music Books, that it is hardly necessary to commend his productions. His last work previous to this—"The Jubilee"—has enjoyed a sale of over 225,000 copies. It is sufficient to say, then, that this is his latest work in this department, and that its success is worthy of the reputation of its author. It is complete in all its departments, and is printed on clear, large type, one part on a staff.

DR. MASON'S LATEST WORK.

ASAPH; OR, THE CHOIR-BOOK. A New Collection of Sacred and Secular Music for Choirs, Singing-schools and Conventions. By LOWELL MASON, Doctor of Music, and WILLIAM MASON. Price $1 50 each; $13 50 per dozen.

The Elements of Musical Notation are illustrated by a large variety of pleasing, social pieces, part-songs, glees, &c. The Tune Department contains mostly new music, and provides for every metre, and the Anthem Department is full and attractive. It is safe to pronounce this one of the best, most attractive works of its class which even the distinguished author of "Carmina Sacra" has ever issued. It is enriched by new tunes from Mr. William Mason, and many from eminent foreign and American sources.

MR. ROOT'S LATEST WORK.

THE DIAPASON. A collection of Church Music, to which are prefixed a new and comprehensive view of Music and its Notation; Exercises for Reading Music and Vocal Training; Part-songs, Rounds, &c. For Choirs, Singing-schools, Conventions, &c. By GEORGE F. ROOT. Price $1 50 each; $13 50 per dozen.

Mr. ROOT'S name is as a household word throughout the land in connection with that music which is oftenest sung and most enjoyed. A large portion of those popular songs which are ringing from every hillside and valley, such as "Tramp, tramp, tramp! the boys are marching," "Rally 'round the Flag," &c., are the product of his fertile imagination. Those who like his songs will be likely to appreciate his sacred music. The "Diapason" is his latest and best work in this department.

THE NEW BOOK.

THE PRAISE OF ZION. For Choirs, Singing-schools and Societies. By SOLON WILDER and F. S. DAVENPORT. Price $1 50 each; $13 50 per dozen.

A new book, recently published, and its success justifies the very confident predictions in regard to it. A prominent teacher of music writes thus respecting it: "To say that I like it would be too mild a phrase, I am *thoroughly and decidedly in love with it.* Its harmonies are so unusual in a work of the class, and so rich and effective, that I have a real feast every time I treat myself to an hour for its perusal."

The following are characteristics of this book: 1. Its music is fresh, original, popular; not meaningless on the one hand, nor too difficult on the other. 2. It has much variety, presenting for the first time original compositions by celebrated composers; as Chas. Zeuner, Novello, Neukomm, &c., &c. 3. It has a great amount of new music. 4. It has a fine variety of Tunes of all metres, as well as Anthems and Set Pieces, arranged as Choruses, and also with Solos, Duets, &c. 5. It has a careful selection of the best old tunes from Carmina Sacra and other sources. 6. Its Singing-school Department is clear, concise, practical. 7. It is rich in Singing-school music: Part Songs, Glees, Rounds, &c. 8. The type is large and clear, one part on a staff. We are confident that Singing-schools and Choirs who adopt "The Praise of Zion" will be pleased with it.

THE STANDARD BOOK FOR ALL TIME.

THE NEW CARMINA SACRA, being one of the most complete and popular collections of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Chants, Sentences, &c., for Choirs, Congregations, Singing-schools and Societies, ever published. By LOWELL MASON. Price $1 50 each; $13 50 per dozen.

If any American book of sacred music is entitled to be held as classic, it is this. Originally published twenty-five years since, it has had an amount and continuance of popularity never enjoyed by any other book. Over half a million copies have been sold, and it still continues one of the best selling of church-music books. Scarcely a singer can be found who has not used it; and whatever other books they may have or lack, few choirs feel that they can do without "Carmina Sacra." It is good, very good; every page is good. This book more than any other—perhaps it would be true to say more than all others combined—furnishes the material from which nearly all the hymn and tune books are compiled. Its Elementary Department, or Guide to Musical Notation, has recently been made new, and the "New Carmina Sacra" has no superior as a Singing-school book. There is no danger in recommending such a book. It will probably continue to sell and be used longer than any other book now before the public.

MASON BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

NEW ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY FOR 1867, ILLUSTRATED.—Contains: How to Study Phrenology; Names of the Faculties; Thomas Carlyle; Civilization and Beauty; A Bad Head; Matrimonial Mistakes; Handwriting; Eliza Cook; Rev. James Martineau; Rev. Dr. Pusey; Froude, the Historian; Thiers, the Statesman; John Ruskin, the Art-Writer; Rev. Charles Kingsley; Bashfulness—Diffidence—Timidity, Cause and Cure; Ira Aldridge, the Tragedian; Society Classified. A capital thing—only 20 cents. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

NEW VOLUME OF BANCROFT.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
BY
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 110 Washington-st.,
Boston, Mass.,
VOLUME IX.
OF
BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
8vo, cloth, $3.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR CONGRESS,

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

(Comprising the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIIth, XIth XIIIth, XVth, XIXth, and XXth Wards,)

SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.

AT A MEETING OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE, held at Headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 9, 1866, the following call for primary elections was adopted:

Resolved, That the Assembly District Union Associations be and are hereby directed to meet at their places of meeting, on the evening of the 15th October, 1866, at 7½ o'clock P. M., and elect by ballot delegates to the following Conventions:

A County and Judiciary Convention, to consist of seven delegates from each Assembly District Association, to nominate a candidate for Register, a candidate for Supervisor, a candidate for Coroner, a candidate for Recorder, and a candidate for Surrogate.

A Congressional Convention in each Congressional District, to consist of five delegates from each Assembly District Association, to nominate a candidate for Congress in each Congressional District.

An Assembly Convention in each Assembly District, to consist of one delegate from each election district and the delegates so elected from the different Wards, shall meet in Ward Convention on the evening of the 20th of October, 1866, at 8 o'clock P. M., in their respective Wards, and elect five delegates to the Assembly Convention.

The County and Judiciary Convention shall meet at Headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on the evening of the 18th of October, 1866, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Fourth District Congressional Convention, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, shall meet at the Warren House, No. 143 Hudson-st., on the evening of the 19th of October, 1866, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Fifth District Congressional Convention, comprising the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, shall meet at Runk's, No. 274 Grand-st., on the evening of the 19th of October, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Sixth District Congressional Convention, comprising the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, shall meet at No. 724 Broadway, on the evening of the 19th of October, 1866, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Seventh District Congressional Convention, comprising the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, shall meet at No. 101 Avenue D, on the evening of the 19th of October, 1866, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Eighth District Congressional Convention, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, shall meet at No. 435 4th-av., on the evening of the 19th of October, 1866, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Ninth District Congressional Convention, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, shall meet at Aple's Hall, 54th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., on the evening of the 19th of October, 1866, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Assembly Conventions in each Assembly District shall meet at their usual places of meeting on the evening of the 22d of October, 1866, at — o'clock P. M., excepting that in those Assembly Districts that have been changed since the organization of this Committee, and composed of parts of the several wards, the said Assembly Convention shall meet in the usual place of meeting of the District Association of the district having the lowest number.

The President of each Association, or in his absence the proper officer thereof, shall appoint three Inspectors, whose duty it shall be to receive and count the votes, and report the same to the Association, and in conjunction with the President and Recording Secretary of the Association, shall sign the credentials of the Delegates so elected.

Notice of the time and place of holding the said Primary Elections shall be published in the New-York TIMES for at least two days previous to said election.

The polls, in all cases, shall be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS MURPHY, Chairman.

CHARLES A. HALL, } Secretaries.
H. HUELAT, }

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, SEVENTEENTH WARD.—The Union Republicans of the 17th Ward will hold a meeting on the evening of FRIDAY, 12th inst., at their Hall, No. — East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Hon. CHAS. A. DANA and other eminent men will address the meeting.

BENJ. MERRITT, President.

B. A. GICQUEL, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at Bleecker Buildings on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 7½ o'clock.

WILLIAM J. COLES, Vice-President.

CHAS. U. GARDNER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE
OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SAMUEL B. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 60 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.

All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
EXECUTED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY
Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST, NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD

NOVEMBER COUPONS

CASHED IN GOLD OR CURRENCY,
BY
ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers,
No. 14 Wall-st.

THE FOLLOWING
UNITED STATES BONDS
HAVE BEEN LOST OR STOLEN, VIZ.:

Ten 7 3-10 COUPON BONDS, of $500 each, dated June 15, 1865, numbered

175,265 175,266 175,267 175,268 136,644
136,645 136,646 136,647 136,648 136,649

ALSO,

Five 5-20 COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each, issue of November, 1865, numbered

33,073 33,074 33,075 33,076 33,077

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Any information of value communicated to the undersigned, respecting them, will be properly acknowledged and compensated.

ALEX. T. STEWART & CO.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

No. 72 BROADWAY,

issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlen, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS.

DETROIT CITY BONDS,
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE,
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD BONDS,
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCKS,
Bought and sold by
ALVAN WILKINS, Stock Broker.
Detroit, Michigan.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,000,000
AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
Guaranteed by
THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey until FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at noon, for the whole or any part of One Million Dollars of Bonds of the American Dock and Improvement Company.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886, interest 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York.

The bonds have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases, and for improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and directed to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where also a copy of the bond can be seen.

Payments to be made 50 per cent. on the allotment of the bonds, 25 per cent. on the 15th of November, and 25 per cent. on the 15th of December, or the whole can be paid at once. The interest will be adjusted on the first coupon.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any of the bids not satisfactory to the Company.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
MOSES TAYLOR,
ADAM NORRIE,
} Finance Committee.

SINKING FUND DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILWAY.

Proposals are solicited for furnishing second mortgage bonds of the above railroad, to cover the half-yearly appropriation of $15,000 toward sinking fund, as per terms of said mortgage. The lowest bids, in writing, up to 30th inst. accepted.

Address, at the Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati,
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Trustee.

WELL'S, FARGO & CO.'S STOCK.
HOLLADAY'S OVERLAND MAIL STOCK.
MERCHANT'S UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH CO.'S STOCK.
INSULATED LINES TELEGRAPH STOCK.

For sale, at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,)
No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 16th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. Co.,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1866.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, eighteen bonds numbered as follows: 423, 288, 244, 127, 195, 402, 71, 544, 572, 339, 187, 130, 311, 212, 276, 312, 34, 72, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1866. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 4 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem Certificates of Temporary Loan, known as "Clearing-House Certificates," at the offices from which they were respectively issued; and that on and after the 25th of September, 1866, interest will cease upon fifty per cent. of each certificate; and on and after the 25th of October next, interest will cease on the remainder.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (5-20) Coupons falling due on the 1st of November, proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$30,000 at 7 per cent. on City property; principals only need apply to Box No. 4,204 General Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	112⅞	112⅞	June, 7-30	105¾	106⅛
Coupon, '81	112⅞	112⅞	July, 7-30	105¾	106⅛
5-20 Regist'd, '62	105¼	106⅛	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¾	117
5-20 Coupon, '62	113	113¼	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¼	116¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	110	110¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115¾	116
5-20 Coupon, '65	110	110¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¾	115
5-20 Coup., '65, new	108	108¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113¾	114
10-40 Registered	99¼	99¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111¾	112
10-40 Coupon	99¼	99¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110½
Gold	153	153¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110½
August, 7-30	106¼	106⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109¾	110

WANTED.

Quincy City (Illinois) Bonds.
Coles County (Illinois) Bonds.
Madison City (Wisconsin) Bonds.
Watertown City (Wisconsin) Bonds.
St. Louis City and County Bonds.
Miscellaneous Securities of every description bought and sold upon the most favorable terms by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1866, at the office of the Secretary, 5th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn. Polls open at 12 M.; close at 1 o'clock P. M.

ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as required by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid'e as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22	Peter Gosline		$50	10
Aug. 22	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Aug. 22	Hannah Frankfield		50	10
Aug. 22	P. M. Hawkins		25	5
Aug. 22	W. H. Potter		100	20
Aug. 22	Theo. Rogers		40	8
Aug. 22	Amos Robbins		250	50
Aug. 22	P. P. Shaw		25	5
Nov. 13	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Nov. 13	C. G. Clark		250	50
Nov. 13	J. N. Scott		50	10
1862.				
Feb. 20	Jno. Alexander		25	5
Feb. 20	Wm. Duer		100	20
Feb. 20	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Feb. 20	Wm. H. Potter		100	20
Feb. 20	Maxwell & Co		25	5
Feb. 20	Abrm. Storms		50	10
Feb. 20	J. N. Scott		50	10
May 23	A. L. Anderson		125	25
May 23	J. B. Hull		100	20
Aug. 22	Arethusa Hall		25	5
Aug. 22	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
Aug. 22	A. Mygatt		100	20
Aug. 22	Margt. Schoonmaker		150	30
Nov. 12	E. O'Neill		25	5
Nov. 12	W. H. Potter		100	20
1863.				
Feb. 20	J. B. Krug		125	25
May 22	Maria H. Williams		20	4
Aug. 20	Wm. C. Egleston		75	15
Aug. 20	E. J. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Joseph H. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Wm. H. Norris		125	25
Aug. 20	Mary Whitehouse		5	1
Nov. 11	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Lockwood & Norris		250	50
May 19	H. J. Wolcott		25	5
Aug. 17	W. H. Marston & Co		25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866.
EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public, City of New-York.

[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct 6, 1866.

The Trustees of the Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of two (2) per cent. on their capital stock, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable at their office, No. 19 Broad-st., on and after the 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 16th, inclusive.

C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent., FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX, upon the capital stock of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, has been declared payable on the 25th day of October inst., at the office of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, and until the 15th day of November next, and after the latter date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 13th day of October inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 26th day of October inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this Office on the 15th inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY,
No. 209 Walnut-st.,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. clear of State tax, payable on and after 23d inst. Transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. McHENRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

UNION PAPER-COLLAR COMPANY—A Dividend of $1 per share has been declared, payable Oct. 20, at the office of the Company, No. 110 Broadway, New-York, to stockholders of record Sept. 29.

SOLOMON S. GRAY, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Present deposits........$3,500,000

Six per cent. interest paid free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., and on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, New-York.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed free of tax.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED
(FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX)
ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits before Oct. 21 draw interest from Oct. 1.
Assets, $2,285,068 14.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, upon all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 42d-st. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made before Oct. 21, draw interest from Oct. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BACK NUMBERS OF N. Y. TIMES AND HERALD; 25 cents per copy will be paid for the following: May 5, Sept. 1, Sept. 8, Sept. 15, Aug. 25, Dec. 31, 1861; Jan. 26, March 16, 1862; Aug. 13, 1865; all of the TIMES. Jan. 1, April 16, 1861; Oct. 15, 1865; Feb. 22, 1866 all of the HERALD. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* Office.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

SUPERIOR FIRE BRICK.

Stove linings, drain pipe and tile; common and well brick, and fire clays for sale. Our facilities enable us to manufacture and ship goods in all kinds of vessels, direct from our clay beds cheaper than any other concern in this country. Apply to Messrs. LOPER & DAVIS, foot of East 36th-st., New-York, or directly to CROSSMAN BROTHERS & CO., Woodbridge, N. J.

DERRICK FOR SALE.

A Post Derrick, nearly new, suitable for a heavy wharf crane; lifting power, 25 tons. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

STIMPSON'S SCIENTIFIC STEEL PENS.—The dashing, off-hand, brilliant style of writing issued as specimens of work executed with these pens prove them to be superior to all others. For sale by WM. S. EATON, Agent, No. 200 Broadway.

LARUE'S PREPARED FOOD FOR mocking birds, thrushes, robbins, larks, &c., whole sale and retail, at CHAS. REICHE & BRO'S, No. 5 Chatham-st.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 19, 1866,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
at their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,
(Hanover-square,)
by order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,

ABOUT 1,800 BALES GEORGIA COTTON.

The above cotton has been sampled and classed by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Continental stores and at the New-York Warehousing Company's stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 20, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the eighteenth (18th) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, about twenty-eight hundred (2,800) barrels of cannon and mortar Powders.

The Powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash in Government funds; one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the Powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 10, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the twenty-fifth day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., two thousand (2,000) barrels of Cannon Powder.

The powder will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powder must be removed from the magazine, otherwise it will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, OCT. 13,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 126 2d-place, corner Smith-street, Brooklyn.

Handsome walnut parlor suite, in green plush, window curtains, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, marble-top chamber furniture, hair mattresses, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 11 Powers-st., between Schermerhorn and State, Brooklyn.

Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, parlor suite, pier mirror, chamber furniture, mattresses, chairs, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.—Office No. 91 Liberty-st.

HARDWARE SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

By GEORGE COOK, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 71 Liberty-st., to pay storage expenses, per account of whom it may concern, about $12,000 to $14,000, estimated value, (to be sold in one lot,) consisting of axes, picks, shovels, hoes, boys' axes, shingle axes, handles, &c. Catalogues and permits to examine the goods may be had of the auctioneer.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
(Late Salesman with E. W. Ludlow & Co.)

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C., AT AUCTION, BY THEALL & CURTIS, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13 1866, at their Salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., near Nassau-st. Catalogues morning of sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT QUEENS STATION, L. I., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, a handsome country seat at Queens Station, consisting of 30 acres laid out in lawn, 2 acres in garden, and 25 acres under the highest state of cultivation, only one-half a mile from depot, and adjoins the elegant country seat of the late Deforrest Manice.

House two stories, attic and basement; contains on first floor, parlor, drawing-room, dining-room; second floor, seven bedrooms, and bedrooms in attic; kitchen has stationary wash tubs, range, &c., with cottage in the rear for servants; house has hot and cold water, bathrooms, water-closets, and all the conveniences of a first-class City house; handsome green-house, 14x42 feet, barns, carriage-house and stables, workshops, and very large ice-house, in complete order.

1,000 fruit-bearing trees of the choicest varieties, large graperies, very thrifty, small fruits in abundance.

The above is in every way calculated for a gentleman's country seat, and worthy the attention of purchasers.

For permits, &c., apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER WILL sell at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber suites; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; gilt frame, French plate pier and mantel mirrors; gilt cornices; black walnut dressing bureaus, &c.; easy chairs and cottage suites, &c.; China, crockery, cut-glassware, &c. Also an assortment of kitchen furniture.

Also, at 1 o'clock, a rosewood 6¾ octave piano, made by Bacon & Raven; a marble-bed billiard table; 1,000 volumes Ward's Day and Night Signals, and other books.

Also, a large assortment of perfumery boxes and bottles, together with soaps, colognes, extracts, &c., and everything appertaining to a first-class perfumer.

Also, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesrooms, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

A close rockaway; a close carriage, built by Lawrence; heavy rockaway coach, built by Parker, in good order; a heavy double harness in good order.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—30 or 40 carpets, piano, chandeliers, parlor suites, ladies' clothing, &c. THIS DAY (FRIDAY) Oct. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, near 4th-st., a large assortment of good, new and second-hand furniture from several families, and embracing every kind and description of goods from basement, parlor, bedroom and attic; 30 or 40 good carpets, piano, chandeliers, beds, mattresses, clothing, champagne, cigars, &c.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR SALESROOMS, NOS. 694 AND 696 BROADWAY, corner 4th-st., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 12, AT 4 O'CLOCK, CHOICE PRIVATE LIBRARY of English and American books, comprising a great variety of the best editions of valuable standard works, in fine bindings, and choice miscellaneous literature, including many superbly ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, &c. Catalogues are ready.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1853, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and perform his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD,
GEO. HOADLY,
} Trustees and Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 30, 1866.

GREENHOUSE AND WINTER-BLOOMING plants at auction on FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ A. M., at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S seed-store, No. 9 John-st., a choice assortment of fine healthy plants, from Mr. Louis Menand, Albany, N. Y.

MILLINERY.

GRAND OPENING.—MADAME M. HARRIS, having just returned from Europe, is happy to announce that she will be ready to exhibit the latest Parisian bonnets, round hats and other novelties on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 11, 12 and 13. No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

CHILDREN'S HATS AT L. BINN'S MILLINERY, No. 877 Broadway; theatre hats and opera bonnets; willow feathers, bridal bonnets and veils, ribbons and velvets; velvets at $4 50, worth $8 a yard; felt jockey hats.

COAL.

HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL FROM LIVERPOOL, NOW LANDING AND IN YARDS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.

H. L. FARMELE & BRO., N PINE-ST

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av.

Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 15th October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made personally or by letter at the above address.

Circulars sent if desired.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access—indeed, for all school purposes—they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.

For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to

MRS LEVERETT, at the above address.

PARISIAN FRENCH.

MLLE. DE WAILLY

has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes. Apply at No. 136 East 45th-st.

PARISIAN FRENCH.

MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY

Has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 20. Personal applications from 7 till 8 P. M. 136 East 45th-st.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

THE MISSES ROGERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,

Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

MISS OLSSEN'S

English and French Classes for young ladies, No. 282 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

A LADY WHO TEACHES IN A YOUNG ladies' school on Murray Hill, from 12 to 2, will receive private pupils before and after those hours. Instruction in all English branches, French, music, drawing and painting. Especial attention given to adults who wish to pursue a selected course of study. English taught to those who speak only French. Stammering cured. Ladies and children mornings and afternoons, masters evenings. Pupils also attended at their own residences. Apply at No. 91 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st.; Mr. McAlister, No. 49 Nassau-st., or address Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLLEGIATE school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE—AT Fort Washington, (170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road.) French is the language of the school. Preparatory course to college, West Point, Naval School and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway, Milhaus' drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 13. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., opens Oct. 15. Mrs. Plumb will be at the Academy MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., on and after Oct. 4. Circulars at the Academy.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping, practically, as used in the best New-York houses; he also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant penmen.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The sixth annual session of this institution commenced on the 10th inst. For circulars apply at the school, corner of 16th-st. and Rutherford-place.

HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, from No. 71 West 23d-st. to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened Tuesday, Sept. 18.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 756 Broadway. Established 1840. Instruction (private if desired) in penmanship, book-keeping and business affairs.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING A FEW DISENGAGED hours, would give private lessons to any who may be deficient in particular branches; best references given. Address Miss M. A. C., 201 Monroe-st.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD GIVE PRIVATE instruction, in this City or Brooklyn, to such as have not had early advantages. Address M., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH branches, mathematics, engineering and drafting, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with Primary and Commercial Departments, prepares for College, business, West Point, Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL, No. 25 East 15th-st.; open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL reopens Sept. 17, at No. 1,149 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING AT the Cooper Institute. Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,183 Broadway.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y. Formerly in Brooklyn.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at 70 West 37th-st. For circulars call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Students received and pay from time of entering. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with gymnasium, No. 1,214 Broadway

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

For Circulars address by letter as above.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.

For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and Boarding Scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Instruction, including a thorough course of Universal History and Geography, Philosophy, Sociology, Music, Drawing and Gymnastics. Also Primary Department. Handsome house and grounds, between Central Park and Hudson River. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

MISS McINTOSH WILL MEET HER "Class at Home" on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at her residence, No. 33 West 27th-st., where application for admission to her class may be made to her in person or by letter.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, A PUPIL of one of the first foreign masters, will give instruction in French, and on the piano to a few scholars, either at their residence or her own. Address R. H. P., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—TEACHERS. A GOOD DISCIPLINARIAN, for City, 3 hours a day, $400. Young man for assistant in English branches, $300 and board, and a German lady to assist in City school, $250 to $300. Apply at the Institute, No. 532 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY RESIDING IN THE country a thoroughly educated and competent instructress in French, music and the higher English branches. Address, with references and terms, P. M., South Ballston, Saratoga County, N. Y.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS—An English lady of experience in teaching English branches thoroughly, with music and French, wishes an engagement. Address Z. A. Z., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A LADY FROM MASSACHUSETTS would like a position in a gentleman's family as teacher of English branches and the rudiments of music; would not object to the country; unexceptionable references. Address Miss STEARNS, No. 227 5th-av.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher desires to give private tuition in the classics, mathematics, French, Spanish, German and the English branches; also in music, (piano.) Address W., Room No. 4, No. 856 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, Oct. 12, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, in quantities, viz.:

1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, in full hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.

Bids may be made in bond, and duty paid.

5,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar at near the same strength as may be, to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like sample at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the beans, sugar and vinegar must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The beans, sugar and vinegar will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and name of the bidder written thereon will be received at this office until FRIDAY, Oct. 12 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For curbing, guttering and flagging West-street, and intersecting streets, from Chambers to Canal street.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Laurens-street between Spring and Prince streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Fourth-avenue and Avenue A.

For flagging Laight-street, between Hudson-street and North River.

For flagging Sixty-second-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For flagging Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, south side.

For flagging Third-avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-ninth streets.

For flagging Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets.

For flagging the sidewalks around Stuyvesant-square.

For building the foundations and erecting the iron railing to inclose Madison-square.

For filling sunken lots on Broadway, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Sept. 29, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A LARGE FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE AT THE SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA.

Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C., at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and at the office of Brevet Maj.-Gen. S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New-York.

Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited, and will be received until the 30th of October, inst., at noon, at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.

The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished, should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guaranty of two responsible persons in the amount of $10,000 that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified by the award.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster and Brevet Major-General.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS ARE INvited for grading and regulating blocks between 5th and 4th avs., 60th and 61st sts.

L. C. HAMERSLEY, No. 257 5th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN ACCUSTOMED to the care of horses and cows, to go to the country on a gentleman's place; good references required. Call at No. 63 Broadway, third story, front room, office of Sewell & Pierce, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE OBLIGING, neat and recommended, and be willing to assist in the washing. Apply, with references, at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A PORTER IN A CLOTH HOUSE, one who has had experience in the cloth business; none other need apply. Address Box No. 1,787 New-York Post-office.

ASTROLOGY.

MRS. R. H. C. GRAHAM,
MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 150 WEST 25TH-ST.,
Between 6th and 7th avs.

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165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to do the coarse washing. Also a young girl to do chamberwork and washing, or as nurse; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 422 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a small private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 West 36th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion in a small private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor; has five years' reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class laundress in a private family; understands fluting and making up lace curtains; has no objection to assisting in the chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 144 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or would otherwise make herself useful; good references can be given. Call, or address A. Q., No. 113 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress and waiting on ladies and assist in light chamberwork; she is fully competent and understands her business perfectly; the best City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 129 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook in a first-class private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches, French, English and American; very best City references. Call at No. 32 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; she is a very competent servant and has excellent City reference from her last place, where she lived over three years. Call at No. 222 7th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook in a small private family; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good baker; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 456 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid; would do sewing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 490 6th-av., near 30th-st., Room No. 17, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 219 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, game, pastry in all its branches; country preferred; best of City references. Apply at No. 130 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as cook or laundress in a small private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 262 15th-st., between Avenues A and B, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as chambermaid and assist in washing; has the best City references; will go a short distance in the country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID: understands hair-dressing and dress-making, including cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 123 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl to do cooking or general housework; is a neat, economical servant, and an excellent washer and ironer; well recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl in a small private family, as cook and to assist at the washing; she fully understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 144 42d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant cook; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, game, pastry, jellies, creams; good baker, &c.; City or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as laundress in a small family, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 30 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation; is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, also baker; has good City refrence from her last place, where she lived six years. Call at No. 169 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family; assists in the washing and ironing, or regular waitress to take charge of the silver and dining-room. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as infant's nurse and seamstress, or would act as lady's maid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 King-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer; the best of City reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 333 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, with the best of references, a situation in a private family in the City. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference. Call at No. 171 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as a competent cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required. Inquire at No. 517 2d-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE wishes to find a situation for her seamstress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Apply at No. 430 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as nurse; understands the care of an infant. Call, for two days, at No. 11 East 27th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG woman, as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; City references. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, with fine washing, or with plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 6 West 18th-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL a situation in a respectable family as child's nurse, or to assist in light chamberwork. Call at No. 118 West 40th-st. and 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress in a private family; the best of City reference. No. 434 35th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on the second floor, front room.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A first-class cook who perfectly understands her business, in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in the washing. Can be seen at No. 108 East 18th-st., in the shoemaker's store. Good reference can be given.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY GIRL A situation as laundress; one who fully and thoroughly understands her business, and can come well recommended. Call at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference. Can be seen at 284 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; understands her business thoroughly; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to take care of children and to assist in sewing or chamberwork, &c. Call at her present place of employmant, No. 10 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A GENTLEMAN'S family to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; would go South. Call for two days at No. 111 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A FEW CUSTOMERS BY THE day or week by a first-class dressmaker, a few months from Europe. No. 369 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN FAMilies by the day, to cut out and make boys' clothes; also sacks and basques in the latest style. Address Mrs. A. WISE, No. 151 East 58th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as lady's maid; understands hairdressing and all kinds of sewing for a lady; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 38 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman as seamstress; understands the care of children; is competent to wait on a lady; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 397 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 198 East 17th-st., bet. 1st-av. and Avenue E.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as good cook; no objection to washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation as nurse and seamstress, or to assist with chamberwork; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 77 West 28th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook; understands baking and pastry; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 314 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 5 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with children; best City reference. Call at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., from 10 to 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches, soups meats, game and pastry, all kinds of dessert; City reference. Call at No. 95 West 19th-st., back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as nurse and chambermaid, or would do plain sewing; the best of City reference can be given. Call or address at No. 317 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook. Call for two days at No. 111 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO GO out to wash by the day. Apply at Metropolitan Ice Cream Depot, No. 117 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 304 7th av., between 28th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 40 East 32d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 205 6TH-AV., near 14th-st., families can be supplied with cooks, and girls for all kinds of housework.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT WISHES A situation as housekeeper; best reference given and required. Address H. L., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHWOMAN, A SITUAtion as good cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; can do the large washing if required; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; best of City reference. Call at No. 129 40th-st., near 7th-ave.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS WHO CAN DO French fluting, a situation in a private family. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a respectable young Protestant German; understands both businesses excellent, and is a very careful driver; he has the best of reference from his last employer. Call at No. 355½ Bowery, in the leather store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; is thoroughly acquainted with the City; also, with the care and management of horses; has the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a competent young man; can give the best of references as to honesty, sobriety and capability; no objections to City or country. Address EDWARD CAMPBELL, No. 183 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; he thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is a good careful driver, and well recommended from his last place. Address D. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable man of long experience; understands the business thoroughly; is a careful driver; has City references. Address J. N., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man of long experience in the care and management of horses, fine harness and carriages; best City reference from last place. Address P. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man in the City or country; has the best of City reference for capability, sobriety and honesty; is thoroughly acquainted with the City. Address J. N., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as a first-class groom in a private family, and would assist in waiting if required, and will make himself generally useful; the very best of City references given. Address A. H., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a well-experienced man; is a first-class groom and driver; can produce the best of City reference as to honesty, capacity and sobriety. Address A. D., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener; has a practical experience for several years of orchards, store and greenhouse plants, &c.; also hot and cold graperies. Call or address T. W. B., Young & Elliott, No. 9 John-st. New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business and will make himself generally useful; best of City reference. Address F. R. K., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND valet by a single young man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; has good references from his last place. Address D. R., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman and gardener; has first-class references; understands his business thoroughly, and will work for moderate wages; understands driving. Call on or address HENRY, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man, who thoroughly understands the business; will be found willing and obliging; good reference; country preferred. Address B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young Scotchman; understands the business in all its branches; also the care and management of horses. Call on or address D. H., at Young & Elliott's, No. 9, or J. M. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, Scotch; a good hand with horses; best of references. Address A. P. A., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, and make himself generally useful in City or country; has good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a single man, who understands his business thoroughly, and taking care of stock; best of reference given. Address E. D., Box 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man, in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; has good reference from his last place. Address J. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A store or night watchman, by a sober and faithful man; best of reference given. Inquire at No. 128 Liberty-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; is a first-class servant; has good City reference. Address HENRY, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as groom and coachman in a private family; has the best of City reference; willing to be useful and obliging. Address J. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; can give best references. A note to M. L., or call at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., will be promptly attended to. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion; is a first-class driver and groom; eight years' reference; would care road horses, or as coachman. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 62 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as entry clerk; is a good scholar; can give good reference. Address No. 167 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER BY a gentleman of several years' experience with the jobbing trade, and the very best of City reference. Address H., care Box No. 4,441 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man, as coachman, in City or country, who can furnish good City reference. Address J. T. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener; best of reference. Address A. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman; has good City references. Call or address J. F., Clinch's feed-store, No. 28 East 19th-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GURNER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES,

NO. 80 CEDAR-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

These valuable Wines are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and their unprecedented and unrivaled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of the blood they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position in life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the State suitable for sale:

WHITE, or HOCK WINE, of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.

CLARET, a superior wine for table use.

ANGELICA, a rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.

MUSCATEL, a light-colored, highly aromatic wine. Very similar to the celebrated Tokay.

PORT.—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.

GRAPE BRANDY.—The pure distillation of our wines.

WINE BITTERS.—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhœa.

This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; mothers weaning children, and suffering from general debility; children of sickly nature and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travelers who have occasion to change their water, and all who live in malarious districts, and are subjected to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.

It was used very extensively in 1861 with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs, with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Bottle.	Per Doz.
HOCK	$1 00	$9 00
WINE BITTERS	1 25	12 00
CLARET	1 00	9 00
PORT	1 25	12 00
ANGELICA	1 25	12 00
MUSCATEL	1 25	12 00
BRANDY	2 00	20 00

We will send any quantity, from one bottle and upward, to any part of New-York City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, FREE OF CHARGE.

CALIFORNIAN WINE BITTERS.

MERCADO & SEULLY desire to inform the public that they are the sole manufacturers and proprietors of the

SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS,

and that none are genuine unless the name of our firm is printed upon the label.

We have established a depot for the sale of our wine-bitters at New-York with Mr. CESAR AUG. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

MERCADO & SEULLY.

Referring to the above, the undersigned would state that he is now provided with the favorite Sainsevain Wine Bitters, as also with a full assortment of California Wines and Brandy of the most approved brands.

CESAR AUG. ROBERT,
Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—FIFTY BASKETS, slightly damaged, Heidsick & Co. and Chas. Heidsick brands champagne wine, lately recovered from sunken brig *William Edwards*, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by G. B. CROSSMAN, No. 37½ Water-st.

REMOVAL.—I. P. & E. WESTHEAD & CO., small ware manufacturers and general commission merchants, to No. 40 White-st., west of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.

FULTON, S. SAMUELS.......Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.......Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.......Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADEL, from New-York, Oct. 13.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Dec. 1.

The British iron steamer CELLA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Dunkirk and St. Petersburgh.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE..........LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDI.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,

calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

IOWA, CRAIG.....................SATURDAY, Oct. 27
HIBERNIA, MONROE..............SATURDAY, Oct. 13
COLUMBIA.........................SATURDAY, Nov. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry: cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

HELVETIA.........Ogilvie.......SATURDAY, Oct 13
THE QUEEN........Grogan.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20
DENMARK..........Thompson...SATURDAY, Oct. 27

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD STEERAGE LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO.......................................Oct. 17
MALTA..Oct. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.......................................$80 Gold.
Steerage...................................$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....................65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY......Oct. 13
CITY OF CORK..............WEDNESDAY....Oct. 17
CITY OF BOSTON...........SATURDAY......Oct. 20
KANGAROO.................WEDNESDAY....Oct. 24
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY......Oct. 27

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday,

First Cabin.....	$90	Steerage..........	$30
First Cabin to London.	95	Steerage to London......	34
First Cabin to Paris....	105	Steerage to Paris.......	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

PANAMA, NEW-ZELAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zeland, on the 24th of June, by steamship KAKAI, followed by the KAIKOURA, MATAURA and RUAHINE monthly.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zeland and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The voyages of the Company's ships will be made in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

TIME.—From New-York to Wellington, 40 days; from Panama to Wellington, 23 days; to Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional; Wellington to New-York, 42 days; Wellington to Panama, 28 days; from Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly. Particulars of fares and freights on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or
CHAS. W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, Sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. ZIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY.......Nov. 3 | MONDAY...........Dec. 3
Passage money to Nassau..............................$45
Passage money to Havana..............................50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.

The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships

EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Oct. 17.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Oct. 24.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 31.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
MARMION, Capt. HAZARD,
will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON DIRECT.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

The favorite steamship TYBEE, Capt. DAVID CAULKINS, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Galveston, direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Receiving freight now.

Splendid accommodations for passengers. Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

OCT. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.

OCT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

OCT. 28.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On MONDAY, Oct. 29, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:

VERA CRUZ, Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 3.
FLORIDE, ——, Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. GILBERT PIERIE, Nov. 28.

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates. Apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,

HERMAN LIVINGSTON..........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES...........................Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street.

H. LIVINGSTON,
Capt. BAKER,
leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets issued to all points on the Georgia Central Railroad and its connections.

Freight received daily, and through bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Oct. 13.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Oct. 20.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.

Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

LOW RATES TO NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.

To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.

To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.

PASSAGE.

To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships

EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamship FLAMBEAU,
Capt. EVERSON,
will leave TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M., to be followed by the
EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD,
on THURSDAY, Oct. 18.

Through passage tickets issued to all points on the South Carolina Railroad and connecting lines.

Through bills of lading signed on the pier to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The elegant and popular steamship QUAKER CITY will follow on SATURDAY, Oct. 20.

BLACK STAR LINE OUTSIDE STEAMERS,

FOR WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.,
Comprising steamships
THAMES AND TARTAR.

The former leaves Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Oct. 13. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILMARTH, United States passport agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT. FROM OCT. 1, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train,
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights to North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXPRESSES.

On and after Oct. 20, 1866, the
CALIFORNIA PACKAGE EXPRESS
Will close at 5 P. M. on the day previous to steamer's sailing.

THE LETTER EXPRESS
will be closed as follows, viz.:
No. 84 Broadway........................at....11:30 A. M.
Metropolitan Hotel.....................at....11:15 A. M.
Pier 42 North River (foot of Canal-st.)..at....11:50 A. M.
on day of steamer's sailing.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

GOTHIC FURNACES—FIRE-PLACE, PARLOR and portable heaters; gas heating and cooking stoves; Magee's elevated oven ranges; zero refrigerators. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

FRENCH AND EUROPEAN HOTEL ranges, all sizes; broilers, carving tables, &c., made by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO.,
No. 268 Canal and Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LAdies and gentlemen; board for the lady; respectable transient parties accommodated. Inquire at No. 198 Bleecker-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING—PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS adjoining, rooms for gentleman and wife. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes board from Nov. 20 for the Winter, for himself, wife, mother, infant child and nurse; would prefer to board with a private family; would, if required, furnish his own rooms except carpets. Address, stating price, and giving all particulars, G. H. S., Box No. 4,954 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FROM 1ST NOVEMBER, on the west side of the town, below Union-square, (private family preferred,) by two young men of quiet habits, two rooms, one with grate; price not to exceed $20 a week for both. Address, with reference, S. W. G., Box No. 836 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—FOR ADVERTISER, wife and three children until May next. Would prefer a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Apply to E. F. NURSE, No. 307 Spring-st.

BOARD MAY BE HAD FOR TWO GENtlemen in a small private family where there are no other boarders. Apply to No. 16 Watt-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING ON the 3d-av., between 11th and 12th-sts., have a large and small room on the second floor, well furnished, to let on very reasonable terms, with or without board; gas and bath. For particulars inquire at No. 370 Bowery, in the store.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY OWNing a commodious dwelling on Murray Hill, No. 3 West, offer the entire second or third floor of 3 or 4 rooms and large closets, with board, fuel and gas, to a party without servants, for about $100 a week. Address H. W. M., Station G, New-York.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITH or without board, to one or two single gentlemen, in a strictly private family where no other boarders are taken; room on second floor, adjoining bath-room; first-class references given and required. Address L. M., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FEW SUITES OR SINGLE ROOMS TO families or single gentlemen, at the Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between Lexington and Madison avs; this hotel has been enlarged, and is one of the best furnished hotels in the City; table a la European; terms moderate.

JUST VACATED, A SECOND FLOOR, front and back together; are divided; room and bedroom with board to gentlemen and their wives. Apply at No. 61 Madison-av. A parlor and bedroom unfurnished on first floor. References required.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with hygienic board, can be secured at the Turkish Bath Establishment, No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR floor to let to a gentleman and lady or to a party of gentlemen; also a fine large front room with a chandelier, with or without board. Apply at No. 244 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

FAMILIES, GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, and single gentlemen desiring superior accommodations for the Winter will find elegant rooms, with liberal table, at the first-class brown-stone house No. 155 West 14th-st. Reference exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING NEAR St. James Hotel, will let three rooms, furnished, to gentlemen, with or without board; no children; best references; Christian family preferred. Inquire at No. 461 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

NO. 109 CLINTON-PLACE, 8TH-ST.—TO let, a handsome parlor floor, unfurnished, with closets and bath-room; will separate the rooms if desired; also other rooms furnished, with or without board.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH THE BEST board can be had in a private family on Staten Island, ten minutes' walk from Quarantine Landing; furnace in house; unexceptionable references required. Address L., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN OR two single gentlemen to board, in a small social family. A large, exceedingly pleasant room is at their disposal. Mrs. CLEMENTS, No. 158 West 25th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLOORS, containing four and six rooms, with private tables; also rooms, with board, for gentlemen, at No. 44 Union-square.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT IN suites or singly, eligibly located; No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, board in a private family, or where few boarders are taken. Address A. B., Box No. 1,596 General Post-office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR floor to rent, with private table, at No. 253 4th-av., near 20th-st.; references given and required.

BROOKLYN BOARD—A SUITE OF ROOMS with board, to let, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 141 Montague-st. References required.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, will leave Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., for the above places. Returning, leave Sag Harbor EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Wednesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

OCTOBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 2, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 3, 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 3, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 4, 11½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 4, 3 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 5, 12 M.	Friday, Oct. 5, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 6, 2½ P. M.	

All freight is requested to be on board half an hour before starting.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday, Oct.	11,	6½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct.	10,	8 A. M.
Friday,	12,	7 A. M.	Thursday,	11,	10 A. M.
Saturday,	13,	10½ A. M.	Friday,	12,	11½ A. M.
Tuesday,	16,	8½ A. M.	Monday,	15,	8 A. M.
Wednesday,	17,	9 A. M.	Tuesday,	16,	12 M.
Thursday,	18,	10 A. M.	Wednesday,	17,	1 P. M.
Friday,	19,	10½ A. M.	Thursday,	18,	2 P. M.
Saturday,	20,	2 P. M.	Friday,	19,	2½ P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that JAMES T. CLOSSON, JACOB HAYS, WILLIAM H. HAYS and DAVID GROESBECK, each of whom resides in the City, County and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of CLOSSON & HAYS, for the transaction of a general stock commission, brokerage and financial business in the City of New-York; that all the partners interested in the said business are the said JAMES T. CLOSSON, and the said JACOB HAYS, who are the general partners, and the said WILLIAM H. HAYS and the said DAVID GROESBECK, who are the special partners; that the said WILLIAM H. HAYS and DAVID GROESBECK have each contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership the sum of $50,000 as capital toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 15th day of October, 1866, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1870.

JAS. T. CLOSSON,
JACOB HAYS,
W. H. HAYS,
DAVID GROESBECK.

DATED NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

JOHN BRYAN,
J. VAN SCHAICK,
RICH'D S. ROBERTSON,
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.

NEW-YORK, Oct 10, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of JOHN BRYAN & CO., and will continue the business as bankers and brokers, at No. 35 Broad-st.

JOHN BRYAN,
JOHN F. BATCHELDER,
RICH'D S. ROBERTSON,
JAMES R. NICHOLS.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission business, on his own account, at No. 38 Broad-st.
J. VAN SCHAICK.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, a GOLD BROOCH, about the size of a quarter of a dollar, (rather unique in workmanship, probably differing from any manufactured in the City, or on sale, valued as a relic,) either in an 8th-av. car or in going from College-place through Murray-st. to Broadway, across Broadway and Park to *Daily Times* Office, thence to *Tribune*, from *Tribune* through Nassau-st. to *Herald*, then up Fulton-st. to take 8th-av. car, Vesey-st., thence to Charles-st. The finder will receive five dollars reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving it at the office of the *Daily Times*.

LOST OR STOLEN—THE FOLLOWING notes: No. 1,196, Bently & Burton's, Sept. 20, four months, $2,865 58; No. 9, Valk Brothers, Sept. 8, four months, $4,537 75; No. 6,551, A. Brinkerhoff, Sept. 27, two months, $637; No. 6,622, Marshall, Barber & Bro., Oct. 5, three months, $733 97; No. 6,623, Lewis W. Phillips, Sept. 10, four months, $635 23; endorsed by David Duncan. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above described notes. A suitable reward will be given upon their return to the subscriber, WM. H. PHILLIPS, No. 66 Wall-st.
October 10, 1866.

LOST OR STOLEN—A NOTE OF WOODruff & Beach Iron Works, H. B. Beach, Treasurer, Hartford, Conn., and indorsed by Woodruff & Beach, dated Sept. 14, four months, $3,163 28-100; payable at Phœnix National Bank, Hartford, Conn.
P. W. GALLAUDET, No. 1 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.

LOST.—PASS-BOOK NO. 23,704, MERCHANTS' Clerks' Savings Institution, belonging to Elizabeth F. Welling. The finder of the same will please leave it at the institution, No. 516 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ORIGINAL COPY OF AUDUbon's *Birds of America*, in perfect order, with rosewood case. Apply to G. A. CARTER, No. 23 William-st.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Several first-class and medium-priced houses, above 9th-st., and between 4th and 7th avs.

ALSO,
Property on Greene, Wooster and other streets adjacent to Broadway.

ALSO,
Property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs.

Owners placing their property in my hands, either for auction or private sale, are assured of my best services in their behalf.
D. M. SEAMAN,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker,
No. 14 Pine-st.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.

TO LOAN—$100,000 in sums to suit applicants.
WANTED—Property in the 5th Ward.
FOR SALE—No. — West 39th-st.; 25x57; first class; with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October.
S. W. BENEDICT,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION—AT THE Court-house, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

One of the best farms in Dutchess County, New-York, known as the "Chauncey Knapp Farm," 180 acres, situated on the bank of Wappinger's Creek, four miles from New-Hamburgh Depot; six miles south of Poughkeepsie; first-class house, new and large, built in modern style, splendidly shaded; barns, outbuildings and fences in complete order.

Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained by applying to or addressing J. S. VAN CLEEF, No. 2 Union-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; or S. G. HINSDALE, No. 7 Water-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE NEAR Flushing, L. I., replete with all the improvements of a first-class City residence, admirably situated on high ground overlooking the river, bay, palisades, &c., on the road from Whitestone to College Point, about one mile from depot; grounds beautifully laid out, and house and lawns shaded with fine old forest trees and evergreens, about 11 acres, highly cultivated and abundantly fruited, fine large garden, capacious barn, carriage lodge, laundry, ice-houses and outbuildings, all in complete order, together with the furniture of the house and immediate possession if required. Communication hourly by steamboat or railroad. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY ATTRACTIVE COUNtry seat at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, 14 miles from New-York, containing 30 to 40 acres. The house large, well planned and thoroughly furnished; outbuildings unusually complete and extensive; graperies, hothouses, &c., all in perfect order. For permit and particulars, apply to G. A. ROBBINS, Executor, No. 54 William-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, 19 ACRES—First-rate buildings and fruits, at Boiling Springs, less than one hour from New-York; $10,500; 3 acres at Norwalk; choice buildings; one of the prettiest in town; $8,500; will sell furniture at a low figure; one-half acre, with large and elegant buildings, at Long Branch; $5,500. W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM—About 20 acres, near depot, at New-Brunswick; fine two-story house and extension, 13 rooms; barn, carriage-house, 1,000 fruit trees, bearing; 1,000 grape-vines, bearing; horse, cows, 75 different articles to go with it. Possession; all in elegant order. P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, the new first-class brown-stone front dwelling, with one or two lots and all the modern improvements, on Clermont-av., between Fulton and Green avs., Brooklyn; price low, terms easy. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, and No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A FIRST-class nearly new house, with hot and cold water, gas and other improvements; 14 rooms, stable, cow-house, &c.; fine grounds. Immediate possession. For sale with or without possession. Price $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A good farm, from 35 to 60 acres, on Hudson River, east side preferred and not higher than Poughkeepsie or Peekskill, a good dwelling house with three lots, well located in Brooklyn. Particulars immediately to WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 112 Broadway.

BUILDERS, SPECULATORS AND CAPITALISTS can hear of a good opportunity to double their money at a depot on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. A 25 acre lot, 100 quarter-acre lots and 400 city lots, beautifully located, for sale on easy terms. Address Dr. W. L., Box 2,365 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION—$17,600—EASY terms—Finely located, thoroughly first class three-story high-stoop brick house, 21x50; all improvements, best possible order; house and ground would cost to-day $22,500; must be sold immediately. No. 167 East 40th-st., near Park-av. Call before 11 or after 4.

A PICTURESQUE COTTAGE IN LEWELlyn Park, at Orange, N. J., only one hour from the City, containing nine rooms, for sale, with stable and about two acres of land; also, an elegant building lot of eight acres, in the park, at a low price. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING property on 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., covering five full lots of ground; has been used for pork packing, and can be easily adapted to any kind of manufacturing business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly located place, within an hour's ride of the City; house contains ten rooms, and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, THE large and elegant first-class brown-stone dwelling on Montague-terrace, (Brooklyn Heights,) with immediate possession. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, fully and elegantly furnished, replete with modern improvements, and within ten minutes' walk of ferry, Brooklyn, for sale; terms moderate. Inquire B., No. 17 William-st., Room No. 2, between 1 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses; design, material and workmanship strictly first-class. Inquire on the premises, northwest corner of 6th-st. and Lexington-av., of GEO. J. HAMILTON, builder.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, CORNER OF 40th-st. and Lexington-av., five first-class brown-stone houses; also five on the corner of 40th-st. and Lexington-av. Will be sold at a small profit. Inquire on the premises. J. M. COBURN.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house, on the south side of 124th-st., Harlem, between 2d and 3d avs.; it is well finished and nearly new, having been occupied but one year. Apply to E. A. HAYT, No. 381 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL FARM, 50 ACRES, NEAR Schenectady; good buildings, choice fruit, fine location; price very low. JAQUES, No. 209 Broadway, or JOHN S. DAVIS, Schenectady.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FACTORY AT TREmont, on Harlem Railroad, 11 miles from City Hall. For particulars address A. P. BUCKHOUT, 1st-av., corner 30th-st., lumber yard.

A FACTORY WITH 13 ACRES OF LAND, water power, 10 to 15 horse; nice pond; 12 miles from the City; price low; terms easy. J. J. BURNIER, Agent, No. 5 Beekman-st.

MURRAY HILL LOT—CORNER THIRTY-seventh-st. and Park-av., for sale or lease for private stables 21 years. A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife (no children) to rent a house entirely or partially furnished, location between 12th and 50th sts., and 4th and 7th avs. Address, stating terms and location, Box No. 713 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BETWEEN SIXTH AND TENTH avs., 10th and 30th sts., one floor for housekeeping; rent not over $30. Address, for three days, J. C., No. 18 10th-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, with privilege to buy, two or three lots in one plot in this City. Address, with particulars, WATHAN & COMPANY, Marble Works, No. 159 Mercer-st.

WANTED—ONE FLOOR AND KITCHEN, SUITable for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. Address W., No. 14 John-st., second floor.

FURNITURE.

AT 30 PER CENT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.,
still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO
J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
for the best
EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD
and
UPHOLSTERY,
No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st.

Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! FURNITURE!!!

In consequence of the expiration of the partnership between the undersigned in January next, they now offer the balance of their large and well-assorted stock to the public at greatly reduced prices, and respectfully call attention to this notice. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGest assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds.
WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUPE HORSE FOR SALE—16½ HANDS, dark brown, perfectly sound, 7 years old. Apply at No. 24 West 13th-st.

A LARGE LOT OF FINE HARNESS AND English Kersey Horse Blankest for sale cheap at No. 253 Pearl-st. Importer of saddlery.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA........MAY MARETZEK, Director.

TO-NIGHT—FRA DIAVOLO.

Second and Last Appearance of
GIORGIO RONCONI.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Oct. 12, at 8 o'clock,
Auber's new version of his brilliant opera,
FRA DIAVOLO.
The principal characters by
MISS C. L. KELLOGG,
MME. NATALI-TESTA, MAZZOLENI, BERNARDI, DUBREUIL, FOSSATI,
and Second and Last Appearance of
SIG. GIORGIO RONCONI.
Conductor..............................CARL BERGMANN.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, Oct. 13, at 8,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Debut of
MISS A. M. HAUCK
and SIG. BARAGLI.
LA SONNAMBULA.
The principal characters by
MISS A. M. HAUCK, SIG. BARAGLI, MISS FANNY STOCKTON, SIG. ANTONUCCI, &c.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

The sale of tickets for any of the above nights will commence TO-DAY at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, and in New-York at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, down town, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE—RISTORI.

PHEDRA.

Ristori's ticket office, at Chickering's, 652 Broadway. Seats secured for three representations in advance.

FRIDAY—Twelfth subscription night, Oct. 12.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI
in Racine's tragedy of PHEDRA.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1, RISTORI MATINEE—MARY STUART.

RISTORI MATINEE—FRENCH THEATRE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 13, at 1 o'clock, doors open at 12¼. MARY STUART. Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of MARY STUART.

Seats for the RISTORI MATINEE, at the Ristori Ticket Office, No. 652 Broadway. Admission to the matinee, to all parts of the house, $2 (with exception to private boxes, which may be secured at their usual price.)

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—RISTORI.

NEXT TUESDAY, Oct. 16, fourth subscription, Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of PHEDRA, in Racine's celebrated tragedy, PHEDRA.

IRVING HALL.

SECOND HOWARD PAUL MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 1 o'clock.
Doors open at 12:30 P. M.

When the usual brilliant programme will be repeated, introducing Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL in their celebrated, humorous and dramatic Songs, Parlor Scenes, Personations, &c., including Mr. PAUL as NAPOLEON III., and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL as SIMS REEVES.

IRVING HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 13,
C. HENRY'S
GRAND CONCERT!
When the following artists will appear:

Mrs. MARIE ABBOT,	Miss ROSA COOKE,
Mr. C. HENRY,	Mr. C. LOCKWOOD,
HENRY HAYS,	Mr. F. MOLLENHAUER,
EMIL MOLLENHAUER,	Sig. GARRATAGUA,
J. ABBOT,	Mr. A. DISPECKER.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES. THIRD SEASON—1866-'67.

THE FIRST SYMPHONY SOIREE
WILL TAKE PLACE SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 20.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED
AND CIRCULARS CAN BE OBTAINED
at Steinway & Son's, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
SUBSCRIBERS DESIRING RESERVED SEATS can now select them at Irving Hall.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS.

PROF. J. E. FROBISHER is now ready to make his annual arrangements with Lecture Committees for Evening Readings during the Fall and Winter season. Terms moderate. Address, 122 East 18th-st., N. Y.

THE GRAND SACRED CONCERT,

NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 14,
AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The brilliant programme selected will appear in to-morrow's (Saturday's) announcement.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

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JOHN B. GOUGH, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 12.—Subject, "Habit." Tickets to be had at the principal music and book-stores in the City.

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Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
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The great comedy of
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ELEGANT DANCES—COMIC SONG and DANCE.
INFANT and FEMALE DRUMMER.
To be seen at all hours.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE.
A SLOTH, A VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING SNAKES, LIVING MONKEYS.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

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W. STUART..Manager.
TO-NIGHT AT 8.
LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE
of the great artiste,
Mrs. F. W. LANDER
(formerly Miss Davenport.)
Whose intensely passionate personation of
ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR,
in the beautiful historical play of that title, is generally pronounced
A CONSUMMATE ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.
J. H. Taylor, M. W. Leffingwell, W. Davidge, W. S. Andrews; Messrs. Monck, Johnson, Andrews, and others in the cast
SATURDAY, 13th.
MRS. LANDER'S LAST NIGHT.
MONDAY, 15TH,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS
will appear in her great role of
LADY AUDLEY.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers........LEWIS BAKER and MARK SMITH
LAST TWO EVENINGS AND ONLY MATINEE OF
THE BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL
AMERICAN OPERA,
THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,
Eichberg's genuine version. FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS at 8 o'clock, and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1½ o'clock for the accommodation of ladies, children and suburban residents. Doors open for the MATINEE at 1 o'clock, when a uniform rate of admission to all parts of the house will be asked.
NEXT WEEK, Eichberg's brilliant Opera Bouffe, A NIGHT IN ROME.

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The Champion, with LITTLE CLARENCE.
Mlle. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
The first equestrienne of the age.
Supported by the full
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MR. AND MRS.	The Dream of the Reveler.
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PAUL.	Napoleon the Third.
EVERY NIGHT.	The Living Photograph of Sims
TICKETS	Reeves.
FIFTY	The Undistinguishable Twin.
CENTS.	Molly Doolan, &c., &c.

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MATINEE, SATURDAY, OCT. 13, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
No evening performance on Saturdays.

IRVING HALL.

SEVENTH SUNDAY CONCERT, Oct. 14, at 8 o'clock.
Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN...........................Soprano
Mr. F. HEIND'L.......................................Flute Soloist
Mr. G. W. COLBY....................................Pianist
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS...........................Conductor
And his Grand Orchestra.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved chairs 50 cents extra.

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GRAND BILL THIS WEEK.	John Allen, Dick Sands, the wonderful Leon, Edwin Kelly, John Oberist and a
DOCTOR OF ALL-CAN-TEAR-HER.	host of talent. The Doctor of All-can-Tear-Her. Leon's great imitations of Parepa, Zucchi, Brignoli.

M. HARTZ,	M. HARTZ,
THE ILLUSIONIST,	THE GREAT MAGICIAN.
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DODWORTH HALL,	SATURDAY,
EVERY NIGHT.	at 2 o'clock.
TICKETS,	CHILDREN
FIFTY CENTS.	HALF PRICE.

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AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..Director
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Oct. 12, 1866
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
AS
ASA TRENCHARD,
His very popular and original character, in
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

The original comedy, played by an arrangement with Miss Laura Keene.

The director takes pleasure in being able to present this delightful comedy with the following meritorious cast:

Mr. Charles Vandenhoff....as..........Lord Dundreary
Mr. Stoddart..................as..........Abel Murcott
Mr. Charles Peters..........as...............Binney

Mr. J. T. Ward, Mr. T. Hind, Mr. W. Barron, Mr. C. Burke, Mr. Gillett, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Kenway, Miss Caroline Carson, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Georgie Tolbin, Miss Alice Harrison, Mrs. Sinclair, also appearing.

ASA TRENCHARD...........................Mr. JEFFERSON

With new and pleasing scenery, by Messrs. E. Hayes and D. Strong.

Seats may be secured daily for Mr. Jefferson's nights, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., at the box office.

Due notice will be given of the FINAL NIGHTS of Mr. Jefferson in
RIP VAN WINKLE.

FAREWELL MATINEE

AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.
NEXT SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK,
Last appearance of
Mme. MARIE FREDERICI.

Last appearance positively in the City of New-York, prior to his grand concert tour of the Continent, of
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI
THE BRILLIANT PIANO-FORTE VIRTUOSO,
who will appear for the first time in a grand concert.

Grand Fantasie, "Masaniello,"..................Thalberg
A Romance Nouvello, "Bachanale,"................Wehli
Grand Fantasie, "Ballo in Maschera,"...........Wehli

Last appearance of the very popular Tenor,
Mr. THEODORE HABELMAN.
Last appearance of the renowned Basso,
Mr. JOSEPH HERMANS.
Last appearance of the Tenore Heroic,
Mr. FRANZ HIMMER.
Last appearance of
Mr. WILHELM FORMES.

A programme of BRILLIANT NUMBERS has been selected, concluding with the Grand Garden Act of FAUST.

FAUST.
Marguerita..................Mme. MARIE FREDERICI
Faust..............................Mr. FRANZ HIMMER
Mephistopheles...............Mr. JOSEPH HERMANS
Serbel..........................Mr. THEODORE HABELMAN
Valentine......................Mr. WILHELM FORMES
Marta...Mme. PAZZINI

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE, $1. Doors open at 1 o'clock.

TICKETS are now selling at Scharfenburg & Luis', Schuberth's, Beer & Schirmer's, Firth & Sons, Wm. Pond & Co.'s, Theatre Ticket Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, Chickering's, and at the Olympic Theatre.

The Director takes especial pleasure, while announcing the above brilliant programme, in directing attention to the
WONDERFUL ACCOUSTIC PROPERTIES OF THIS BEAUTIFUL THEATRE.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIONS
OF THE
TWO NEW COMEDIES,
Both produced with scenery, dresses and appointments
ENTIRELY NEW,
and distribution of characters embracing
THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY) Oct. 12,
THE FAST FAMILY.
SATURDAY, Oct. 13—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
MONDAY, Oct. 15—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
TUESDAY, Oct. 16—THE FAST FAMILY.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
THURSDAY, Oct. 18—THE FAST FAMILY.
OTHER NOVELTIES IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mrs. Vernon and other members of the company not included in the present performances.

Acting Manager...............................Mr. John Gilbert
Stage Director.................................Mr. J. H. Selwyn
Prompter..Mr. J. S. Wright
Treasurer..Mr. Theodore Moss

The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager........................WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
SILVER CASCADE
AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION-SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.

GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.

No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FIFTH GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 1 o'clock,
THE BLACK CROOK
and the
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET,
in precisely the same style as presented at night.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
THE BLACK CROOK EVERY EVENING at 7½.

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West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
Paul Juignet and C. Drivet..........................Directeurs.
FRENCH OPERA.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, at 8 o'clock,
LES MOUSQUETAIRES DE LA REINE,
comic opera, in three acts, by F. Halevy.
M. M. ANTHELME (Tenor)....as.....Olivier d'Entragues
M. DE SURMONT (Tenor).....as..........Hector de Biron
JEAN VERT (Basso)..............as.........Capitaine Roland
MME. ELVIRA NADDIE (Prima Donna) as..Athenais
JEAN LAURENTIS (Dugazon).......as............Berthe

Prices of admission, $1 50; Boxes, (four seats) $10; Parquet seats, $2; Second Tier, $1. Seats secured without extra charge. Family Circle, 50 cents.

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NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor......................Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
TWO IMMENSE DRAMAS,
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN,
AND
CARTOUCHE,
THE HIGHWAYMAN OF PARIS.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager..................G. L. FOX
MISS FANNY HERRING IN
THE CHILD STEALER.
THE POST BOY OF CORNWALL.
G. L. FOX and full company in the pieces.

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New Fifth-av. Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., Adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.

This company comprises the most talented performers in the country. This week a CHALLENGE PROGRAMME, including a new piece, by Mr. G. W. H. Griffin, HARLEM LANE. Doors open at 7; commence at 8

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GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

YOU NAUGHTY, NAUGHTY MAN.

As sung by Miss Cavendish in the BLACK CROOK, at NIBLO'S. DODWORTH & SON, No. 6 Astor-place, opposite Clinton Hall, near the Cooper Institute and Bible House.

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THE HANDSOMEST 7-OCTAVE PIANO in New-York for sale at a bargain, at No. 835 7th-av.; celebrated City maker, and finished same all round; a splendid instrument.

THE ESTEY ORGAN, WITH THE CELEBRATED Vox Humana Attachment, and other improvements. "Get the best." GEO. G. SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES, at very low prices, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
L. P. CUMMINGS.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ORGANist an engagement in New-York or vicinity; good reference given; terms very moderate. Address J. G. E., Station G, Post-office.

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DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN,
Sawyer's Room, Fulton-av., corner Jay-st.;
No. 274 Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av.
Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 5.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Commencing SATURDAY, Oct. 6.

Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Mr. Dodworth will be at the rooms on those days to receive those wishing to register pupils. Please send for a circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

AT THEIR NEW AND ELEGANT ROOMS,
Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway, will open on SATURDAY, Oct. 13.

Circulars may be had at No. 37 West 21st-st., or of R. MURPHY, No. 1,203 Broadway.

C. H. RIVERS,

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

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Ladies at 2 o'clock, Misses and Masters at 4 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.
Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

AT TRENOR'S NEW AND BEAUTIFUL Rooms, No. 727 6th-av., near 42d-st., New-York, select classes in fashionable Dancing and Calisthenics meet on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, afternoon and evening. Send for circulars.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONVENTION.

Closing Sessions of the Association—Is the Camden and Amboy Monopoly Abolished?—The Prison System of Ireland—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866.

I very much fear that I "have been and gone and done it,"—if I may be pardoned for using the vulgarism. On inquiring to-night as to where the association is likely to hold its next meeting, I was told that New-York would very probably be selected. Now in commending the good judgment which carried the association to New-Haven, I did not mean to imply that it would be advisable for it to push its way to New-York at once. Before making that venture it ought to put itself under a course of treatment which should purge it, to a reasonable extent, of its Boston notions and cleanse it of its semi-radical odor. This meeting in New-Haven has been a step in the right direction, but it has not accomplished all the good that it ought to have done, and for this result I cannot help holding the New-Haven members of the association, to a certain extent, responsible. Every one recognizes the fact that a certain number of twaddlers, not to say humbugs and charlatans, having their own ends to promote, will always attach themselves to organizations of this character. Then there are always well-meaning men also, who are persuaded that they know so much of every subject which comes up that their opinion must be expressed for the common benefit at every opportunity. This Social Science Association has not yet attained such an age that it feels strong enough to shake off or put in their proper places those belonging to these classes with whom it happens to be afflicted; and nothing has been more provoking during the last two days, than to see such men as President WOOLSEY and other officers of Yale College silently listening to bathos, trash and crude theories uttered in the most pretentious style, and the absurdity of which half-a-dozen words from them would expose. Of course no reader of the TIMES need look over my letters to ascertain the persons whom I mean to imply have uselessly occupied the time of the Association. Newspaper men have a sort of instinct which enables them to detect the characters to which I refer, and they are the identical individuals whom they take good care not to report. If dross is sometimes poured from the newspaper correspondent's crucible together with the genuine metal, readers may imagine for themselves of how much useless matter the public hear and know nothing.

For the reasons thus hastily glanced at I cannot refrain from expressing the conviction that the Professors of Yale College who have been in attendance on these sessions have not fully discharged their duties toward the Association. Here it was where it might have been directly influenced by them, and yet but three or four of them attended the session, and if my memory serves me, not a single one of them has taken part in the discussions which have occupied the time given to debate. Certainly they cannot have taken it for granted that the organization was altogether given over to Bostonian notions and New-England radicalism. The fact of their meeting here, and thus laying themselves open to the proper influences, sufficiently refuted this idea. Such an association is assuredly needed, and time will only widen the field it might occupy, and increase the importance of the harvests it may gather; and here certainly is an excellent nucleus for a body which in dignity and influence may rival and even surpass the British Association, in the same proportion that the United States exceed England in extent and resources. If the organization should visit New-York, as I have hinted that it proposes to do, I trust that the scientific men of your City and section will cordially lend it a helping hand, and rescue it from those who may very appropriately be denominated "Philistines," and who will be sure to control it in the end, if counteracting influences are not brought to bear.

A very amusing incident of to-day's proceedings was the effort made by a young gentleman whose name I suppress, out of regard for his feelings, to explain the reasons for the erratic course of Mr. JAMES M. SCOVEL in the New-Jersey Legislature. It was rather difficult to see from the introductory remarks of the gentleman in question at just what he was doing, and the Secretary of the Association felt called upon to raise the point of order, which was sustained by the Chairman, that political topics, according to the Constitution, could not be discussed in the meetings of the Association. At the evening session the gentleman received permission to complete the statement which he was obliged to suspend in the afternoon. The gist of his remarks was that Mr. SCOVEL resisted the election of a United States Senator because the bill making certain railroad post routes was then pending in the United States Senate. Mr. SCOVEL, he said, knew that *if* the caucus nominee was elected he would sustain the Camden and Amboy monopoly as against the bill. This would make one more vote against the measure in the Senate and *if* the gentleman proposed was in the Senate he *might* influence other votes against the measure which *might have* decided the fate of the bill, since it was finally passed only by three votes. The blow thus struck at the Camden and Amboy monopoly, which the speaker represented as virtually disabled by the stroke, he thought entitled Mr. SCOVEL to the recognition of the association. In view of the uncertain and rather remote and disconnected hypothesis upon which this conclusion was based, as well as because of some doubts the members seemed to entertain whether it was as yet worth while to hold funeral services in honor of the Camden and Amboy monopoly, the subject was dropped without electing Mr. SCOVEL an honorary member, or even passing him a vote of thanks.

At the meeting of the Association last evening some matters pertaining to the financial affairs of the organization were disposed of, and when these were out of the way, and Mrs. DALL had urged the necessity of the Association securing itself a local habitation in Boston, the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the recent death of our Associate, Prof. HENRY D. ROGERS, late of the University of Glasgow, we mourn the loss of a zealous laborer in the cause of science and a warm friend of mankind.

THE PRISON SYSTEM OF IRELAND.

Mr. GAYLORD B. HUBBELL, former warden of the prison at Sing Sing, was then invited to address the Association upon the prison system of Ireland. He prefaced his remarks with an exceedingly discursive account of his travels in England. The general system upon which the Irish prisons are conducted is pretty well understood. It is based upon the policy of rewards and punishments. The prisoners pass through four grades. The sentences are for a period of five years, and it is possible for a prisoner, by good behavior, to reduce it one year. As he shows himself deserving confidence, he is promoted from one class to the other, and the grade to which he belongs is indicated by a change of clothing, as well as by characteristic badges. When he has passed through all the grades some honorable occupation is found for him, and he has every encouragement given to him to persevere in living on good terms with his fellow-men. The details of this plan were fully explained by Mr. HUBBELL, who also gave numerous illustrations of the excellent workings of the system in general.

A discursive discussion, which was participated in by half a dozen members, followed, and then the appended resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the greetings of this Association be sent to the British Association for the Promotion of Social Science, now in session at Manchester, whose discussions have served to point the way to solving many of the questions which our own country must meet.

The following resolution was also unanimously approved:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are hereby tendered to the Governor and the citizens of Connecticut who have welcomed us and participated in our sessions; to the Mayor and City Council of New-Haven for the courtesies which have laid us under obligations to them; and to the representatives of the Press who have aided so efficiently in promulgating our papers and discussions.

And since the Association has thus gracefully thanked the newspaper representatives, I must express my obligations to Mr. SANBORN, the Secretary of this body, for numerous valuable courtesies. Mayor SPERRY has also exerted himself in every possible manner to make the labors of correspondents and reporters as light and as agreeable as possible. Yesterday morning he gave the entire "press gang" a ride through the city and its suburbs, taking them as far as Edgewood, the residence of DONALD G. MITCHELL. This morning half-a-dozen social societies are examining Yale College and its surroundings, under the guidance of President WOOLSEY.

E. S.

Gold Held by the Government.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it compatible with the public interests for the Government of the United States to withhold from the commerce of the country eighty-six millions of the precious metals, thereby crippling the operations of trade, injuring the credit of the cur-

and enabling a clique of speculators to increase their games?

Would it not be more in accordance with wisdom for the Treasury Department at once to disburse such sums, as it will be required to do, by the first of November proximo, and thereby relieve the present scarcity of gold?

As an importer I am unable to pay my Custom House dues to-day, save at an advance of some five per cent. above the quoted value of gold a fortnight since.

There seems no legitimate cause for this advance apart from illegitimate speculation, which the Treasury Department can, and in justice to the commercial interest should, control.

IMPORTER.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1866.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Running Along the Upper Mexican Coast—Lower California Passengers—Story of an Italian Adventurer—The Apache Indians—Arrival of the Golden Gate—The Tyre and Venice of the West—San Francisco—Nature and Habits of the People.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OFF SAN DIEGO, CAL., 5 P. M., Sept. 10, 1866.

Less than three days' steaming against strong northwest winds has brought us thus far by a much easier transit than I made the trip in 1849 across those frightful *jornadas* of Bayo California, in almost three months. The rainy season since May has covered with liveliest green the foliage then so sere and crisp.

We took on board, the 7th instant, at Cape San Lucas, some fourteen passengers, natives and others, from Lower California, some of whom report news of interest from Mexico and the interior. Mines of silver, copper and other minerals, have been explored by them, and everything seems to betoken a new era for this portion of Mexico, if the same can once become an integral part of the United States; and such it ought to have been made by treaty in 1848, of which its well-disposed inhabitants were amply assured by our military authorities, then in possession of it. So confident were these people in these assurances, and so desirous of exchanging allegiance from "the Nopal and Vulture" to the "Stars and Stripes," that they refused to remain on the Peninsula, and embarked for San Francisco, where many of them bettered their fortunes at the first discovery of the gold fields. In 1849 I found but few male inhabitants from Cape San Lucas to San Diego, and to this day, these passengers inform me, most of these old emigrants continue to be absentees. But many of them sleep in death. Of all whom I could remember by name, but few survive. Races triumph by substitutions, and a single generation sees the most wonderful transformations take place in the migrations of nations and peoples.

A party of citizens and discharged officers and soldiers from Arizona have interested me no little by their narratives. Among these Major JOHN C. CREMONA's experiences appear most notable. Sprung from the noble family of CREMONA in Italy, the Major was born at Portland, in Maine, in 1828, and shortly after lost his ample paternal estate in Martinique, W. I., by the French revolution of 1830. He is a most intelligent, vigorous, shrewd, and thoroughly loyal gentleman; and for the past five years he has traversed tens of thousands of miles along the frontier from here to Texas, looking after rebels and their Indian friends and allies—Apaches, Comanches and Choctaws.

The Major's narrative, if written out, would be more interesting than romance. His hair-breadth escapes have been numerous, as nearly a score of wounds, severe or slight, abundantly attest. Among other remarks of his I was struck with one or two which are of no little interest as to the Apache Indians in Arizona. The Major says some $17,000,000 of useless expenditure has already been made by the Government in waging war against these braves, and with as little prospect of good as so much treasure cast into the sea would afford. He says they are a *pure Democracy*, without chiefs or any representative government among themselves. Temporary chieftains are sometimes elected by them, but they are held strictly responsible to their constituents for all their acts. Hence, no "treaty of peace or amity" is possible with them, unless we make it with the 30,000 individuals, or at least the 7,000 warriors of the tribes—a state of facts which not only surprises me, but explains the hitherto wholly ineffectual efforts of the Indian Bureau in that direction.

What, then, is to be done by us for these warlike Indians is, the Major avers: first, either to exterminate them man by man, all and singular; or, second, to colonize them apart in some place whence they cannot escape, as on Catalina Island, in the Santa Barbara group of islands, or in some other safe, commodious and isolated spot. For my own part I would be glad to see the effect of placing them upon some reservation, and keeping them there, and their children at industrial schools, for an entire generation.

This would require the least possible amount of force and money to accomplish, and it would be a complete success at last, if the same can be faithfully and conscientiously carried into effect, as I have every reason to believe. As to the killing off whole tribes of Indians at $10,000 *per capita*, (30,000x$10,000 = $300,000,000,) it isn't even to be named or thought of. And the example of the Canaanites and Joshua, so often cited by those knowing as little of their Bible as of history, does not mitigate the case. The Phœnicians of the sea-coasts of Asia, Africa, and Europe, with their thousands of marts and towns, from Tyre to Ireland, are but these same Canaanites and their descendants, from the times of Moses to St. Patrick. The masses of Canaan were never put to the sword, as has been vulgarly supposed, but driven out—transplanted—as others were brought in. (See Deut. xi., 23; Josh, xxiii., 5, and xxiv., 11-13; also in Ps. xliv., 2; *et in aliis locis multis.*) This argument is both interesting and important, as settling a valuable historical precedent in its true light. Forest trees and shrubs, when transplanted to more favorable climes and soils, have become most valuable to mankind, and the leaven of purer faith has elevated races removed from the shadows and darkness of heathenism into the clear shining of its heavenly light.

We expect to meet the *Constitution*, which leaves San Francisco at 11 A. M. to-day, by to-morrow at noon, when I shall forward you and your readers this my fourth letter *en route* to behold "El Dorado" after an absence of twelve years. Till then, adieu. No sickness whatever on board the *Colorado*.

The *Constitution* met us promptly at 12 M. on the 11th inst., off Santa Rosa, near Santa Barbara. The ensign was gracefully dipped from the "peak," but each steamer went on without stopping, no occasion demanding it; and in the brilliant atmosphere of this wonderful occident we were miles further asunder than we appeared to be. At 2 P. M. the next day we were passing the Golden Gate, and soon were at our hotel, in twenty-two days and four hours from New-York—ten days sooner than I made the trip in 1851.

And what shall I say of this Tyre and Venice—this New-York of the West? Twelve years have changed its edifices from wooden to brick and stone materials, and enlarged its area tenfold. I saw it made of canvass in 1849; of wood in 1854; now of most durable stone, iron, bricks and mortar. Millions on millions of permanent wealth is here to-day which had not appeared in 1854.

Capital from all the coast, a thousand miles north and as far south, has centered here. One of my fellow-passengers telegraphed, at a cost of $25 in gold, to her husband, six hundred miles north of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, where miners' wages are $10 per diem in gold—the present limit of the Russian telegraph. But the Winters there are Arctic for six months in the year. Gen. ROSECRANS and others here are mining as far to the south, taking out copper and silver in a land of perpetual Summer—in California du Baja, from San Diego to Cape San Sucas.

Yet nothing is cheap here but fruits and grain. Rents are still enormous—$100 a month in gold for a small rat-hole of a shop. And this causes goods at retail to be high, decidedly more in gold here than in "greenbacks" in New-York. The foolish repudiation of the national paper currency, so portable, so safe and convenient, and the persistent use of barbaric silver and gold by Californians, must be one cause of this. And the people are getting to see it so, too. "Hard money" is a hard currency. To see each man carrying a coarse bag of gold and silver, or a "pocketful of rocks!" "Who would fardels bear" when so cheap and good a substitute offers? But then the money of the United States should be equal to coin. It must be soon, or we shall suffer lasting injury and disgrace. It is simple justice to ourselves to make it so. And we do wrong to continue as we are with depreciated currency.

Mental, moral and religious things here seem hardly to have kept pace with national interests. San Joaquin county raises wheat enough this year to furnish bread for the whole State. Fine churches and school-houses abound; and able teachers and preachers fill them. Most of the youth were at schools—a fine rosy-faced and intelligent class of children. Out of a population of 106,000 not 25,000 people, probably, attend worship anywhere, either in a Chinese jop-house, Jewish synagogue or Christian church. I never saw so many stand all the day idle, or sauntering about on Sunday as here. Some shops are open, I suppose in defiance of law, the Chinaman irons clothes he has washed; "multitudes standing idle" is the rule.

Yet I have not seen anywhere finer congregations. The very *élite* of American society is there seen. And so many young married people I have never met in my life—the finest looking people imaginable, with children from two to ten years of age. So many neat cottages, too, where these young married people live! What a wonderful contrast is this to what I used to see from 1849 to 1854! But there are no "grandpas" or "grandmas" here—all far, far away! And this is one of the grounds of that longing for the Pacific Railroad, of which Hon. Speaker COLFAX, in his lecture on "Across the Continent," so touchingly makes mention. The hearts of these young folks yearn toward the homes of beloved parents, who never saw their children's children. And it is this which fills the steamers tri-monthly with beautiful women and children, making a pilgrimage to the American Mecca—"Home, sweet, sweet home." It is a lovely feature of our society. But oh! *it costs* $2,000 to $5,000 to make the round trip in one or two years.

Let Californians, then, repeal the barbaric laws against Chinamen, push on their railroad till West meets East in fond embrace! And there will be no peace upon our American Israel until this is done.

I was glad to see at Dr. MCGOWAN's lecture on Japan the other night, before the Chamber of Commerce here, eleven fine looking men from China, the heads of the principal Chinese mercantile houses were sitting on the platform with grace and dignity beside the merchant princes of the Caucasian race. Surely the world moves, and the barbarism which seemed to me so odious in the Constitution of this State at its adoption, so cunningly inserted by the same skill as seen in those of the national, and many State Constitutions, and which culminated in the rebellion—these will soon disappear from California.

On the whole, though they say business is dull here, I see nothing before California but a career of boundless prosperity. Let her purge out the leaven of concupiscence—reform all unjust laws—and success is certain. She started, Minerva like, eighteen years ago; and the Pacific Empire to-day is not only one of the most important portions of the great Republic, but it is still the most wonderful region of the world. Here in California to-day are concealed resources such as will enrich millions yet unborn. Within California herself is wealth untold, mineral, agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, artistic. The developments have but begun.

It affords me pleasure to note the improved civil administration here in town and country. The most elegant and *rhéerché* arrangements of the superb hotel where we tarry for a few days, are but evidences such as abound on every hand, of the march of improvement in all departments of life here on the Pacific.

C. W. B.

A Brutal and Inhuman Affair—A Dying Man Turned Out-of-doors.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, Oct. 9.

We have received information in regard to the death of a young man in this city, named WASHINGTON TROTT, which is said to have been brought about by means most foul and inhuman. The dying declaration of young TROTT was to the following effect: He had been living with one SOLOMON REEVES, on Masonboro' Sound, and had been confined to his bed with bilious fever for three weeks previous to the relation of these facts; that on the night of the 5th inst., about 12 o'clock, he had been taken from his bed by this man REEVES, and placed in a cart under charge of a negro, who received instructions to convey the sick man to this city, and when he arrived near to the house of Mr. W. H. BIDDLE, to take him from the cart and tell him to make his way as best he could to Mr. BIDDLE's residence. After this task was accomplished the negro was to return to REEVES' place. The sick man did not reach Mr. BIDDLE's until 12 o'clock M. on the 6th inst., and was then in a dying condition. Dr. E. A. ANDERSON was immediately sent for and rendered all due medical aid, but without effect—it was too late to accomplish any good. TROTT expired on the evening of the 6th inst., and was buried on the afternoon of the 7th inst., Mr. BIDDLE seeing that the last sad offices were properly performed. The deceased was a distant relative of Mr. BIDDLE's, and was but slightly acquainted with him.

THE TURF.

THE PATERSON RACES—THIRD DAY.

A Magnificent Contest for the Hurdle Race—Zigzag Again the Winner—Enchantress the Winner of the Sequel Stakes—Richmond Carries off the Consolation Purse—Termination of the Meeting.

The same gloomy and threatening weather which had prevailed during the first two days of the Paterson Fall Meeting continued over yesterday. Nevertheless, the attendance was both large and select, and the racing was of a character to afford the highest gratification to all who witnessed it. Of the steeple-chase on Wednesday, we stated that it was the most brilliant race of the kind ever witnessed on the English or American turf, and we must speak in terms of the highest eulogy of the hurdle race that came off yesterday. In both races the same gentleman rider, Mr. ELWES, piloted the same horse, *Zigzag*, to victory, after a display of the finest jockeyship, cool judgment and indomitable resolution, which alone enabled the winner to give the great difference in weight, 15 pounds, to the second horse, *Gen. Williams*. Two such magnificent races as the steeple-chase and hurdle-race at this meeting, will have an incalculable influence in making this description of sport extensively popular among the public; for the closeness of the finish on both occasions, the exciting character of the contests, the acknowledged excellence of the horses that ran, and the brilliant artistic skill displayed by the jockeys in the respective races, have done much to attract general attention to hurdle racing and steeple-chasing. The other racing was also of a very high class, the two favorites in the last race being bowled over by a comparative outsider. The duties of the starting judge (Mr. TOLER, Sr.,) were efficiently and impartially discharged to the satisfaction of every one, and in this connection we desire to correct an error in our report of the mile dash race the previous day, where it was stated that the drum was tapped when one horse had considerably the advantage of the other in the start. The fact is that the owner and trainer of the filly (*Susie M.*,) that lost start, particularly desired the starting Judge to give the signal when his horse was in the rear, and the apparent bad start was in consequence of his complying with the trainer's request, combined with the filly herself not getting off quickly when the drum was tapped. Yesterday the starting was unexceptionable, and gave universal satisfaction.

THE HURDLE RACE

was the first event, and was a handicap for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles, for a purse of $400, with $100 to the second horse. The entries were *Zigzag*, carrying 160 pounds; *Nannie Craddock*, 154 pounds; *General Williams*, 145 pounds; and *Citadel*, 145 pounds. *Zigzag* was the favorite against the field, for it was known that her accomplished rider of the day before, Mr. ELWES, was again to be in the saddle, and the superb manner in which he had ridden the popular favorite made every one desirous of investing their greenbacks upon him. PEPPER, as on previous occasions, rode *Nannie Craddock*, RILEY was on *General Williams*, and LEE rode *Citadel*. As soon as the drum was tapped *Zigzag* jumped off in front, and took the first hurdle finely, as did *General Williams* and *Nannie Craddock*, *Citadel* being the whipperin, and knocking down the hurdle. The second hurdle, near the quarter-pole, was taken by *Williams* a length before the mare, who had passed *Zigzag* on the turn, and was six lengths ahead of him at this point, his rider evidently going to make a waiting race of it. The third hurdle, on the three-quarter stretch, was taken in the same order, as well as the fourth, half way up the homestretch. Passing the stand on the first mile, the hero of Kars was three lengths before the mare, who was as far behind the favorite, and *Citadel* so far behind that he was regarded as being out of the race. The fifth hurdle, which *Citadel* had knocked down directly after the start, afforded no obstruction to the horses, and after passing it Mr. ELWES gave *Zigzag* his head, and he shot past *Nannie Craddock*, but was still four lengths behind *Williams* at the sixth hurdle on the backstretch, and six lengths before the mare, who was evidently finding the pace too hot for her to live. At the hurdle on the three-quarter stretch *Zigzag* was only a length behind, and both clearing it beautifully, Mr. ELWES resolutely set to work on his horse, and as they cleared the last hurdle on the homestretch both horses were in the air at the same moment. Despite the light weight carried by *General Williams*, the superior speed of *Zigzag* told at every stride as they thundered up the quarter-stretch, and *Zigzag*, admirably handled throughout, achieved a brilliant victory by a length and a half; *Williams* beating *Nannie Craddock* by twenty lengths, and *Citadel* only a couple of lengths behind the mare. The race was run in 4:03½, the fastest hurdle race, as was the steeple-chase of the previous day, ever run in this country. The winner and his rider were hailed with tumultuous applause as they returned to the judges' stand to weigh in.

HURDLE RACE.—Handicap for all ages; two miles, over eight hurdles; $400; $100 to second horse.

Mr. D. Ready enters br. h. Zigzag, 6 years, 160 lbs., (Mr. Elwes)....1
Mr. P. Wood enters br. h. Gen. Williams, 5 years, 145 lbs., (Riley)....2
Mr. A. Smith enters ch. m. Nannie Craddock, aged, 154 lbs., (Pepper)....3
Mr. W. Kirwan's ch. h. Citadel, 5 years, 145 lbs., (Lee)....4

Time—4:03½.

THE SEQUEL STAKES,

a race for three year olds, for a purse of $400, $100 entrance, followed. The distance was two miles, and five horses were entered, viz.: Col. MCDANIELS' *Ripley*, Mr. SANFORD's *King Lear* and *Dot*; Mr. READ's *Enchantress*, and Mr. CARTER's *Delegate*. Both of Mr. SANFORD's had broken down in training, and the race was left to *Ripley*, *Enchantress*, and *Delegate*—Col. MCDANIELS declaring to win with *Enchantress*. The betting was $100 to $25 on the two in his stable, *Delegate* having many friends who took these tempting odds. *Ripley* made the running for the first mile at a wretched pace, when *Enchantress* took it up, and the two came home first and second, *Delegate* a length behind *Ripley*. Time—3:58¼.

SECOND RACE.

The Sequel Stakes, a sweepstake premium for $400 for three year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit; two-mile dash. The winner of the Derby to carry five pounds extra. Closed with five entries.

T. B. Read's ch. f. Enchantress, by Lexington, dam Ellen Bateman....1
D. McDaniels' b. c. Ripley, by Jeff Davis, dam Nina....2
S. J. Carter's ch. c. Delegate, by Highlander, dam by Shamrock....3
D. McCoun's ch. c. King Lear, by Lexington, dam Tokay....dr.
D. McCoun's b. f. Dot, by Mad Anthony, dam Laura White....dr.

Time—3:58¼.

THE THIRD RACE

for a purse of $700, for all ages, three mile heats, was walked over by *Aldebaran*, who was the only horse entered. In the interval succeeding this event, the once famous four mile racer *Red Eye* was brought upon the track, and disposed of by public auction for the sum of $900. *Vandyke* by *Vandal*, another celebrated racer, and the sire of *Ben West*, a horse that never lost a heat or a race during his turf career in the South, was also offered for public sale, but a price in accordance with his merits not being obtainable, he was withdrawn.

THE FOURTH RACE

was the Consolation Purse for beaten horses, mile-and-a-quarter dash; horses beaten once allowed 7 pounds; twice, 14 pounds. The starters were *Richmond*, 90 pounds; *Susie M.*, 80 pounds; *Utrica*, 80 pounds; *Luther*, 97 pounds, and *Local*, 76 pounds. *Luther* was the favorite, *Utrica* pressing him close in public estimation, and *Richmond* little thought of. The current betting was $130 to $70 on the field. *Local* and *Susie M.*, making the best use of their light weights, rushed to the front and cut out the running for nearly half a mile, when *Richmond* went up, and cutting them down with ease on the backstretch, with *Utrica* and *Luther* raced home, the gallant gray winning cleverly by two lengths from Mr. HUNTER's filly, and *Luther* a bad third. Time—2:16¾.

The Consolation Premium of $300, for all ages; one-and-a-quarter-mile dash. Horses beaten once during this meeting, allowed 7 pounds; those beaten twice or more, 14 pounds. The entrance money to go to second horse.

Mr. R. Ogle enters g. c. Richmond, 4 years, by two bits; 90 pounds....1
Mr. John Hunter enters b. f. Ulrica, by Lexington, dam imp. Emilia by Young Emelius; 80 pounds....2
Col. McDaniels enters b. c. Luther, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Belle Lewis; 97 pounds....3
Dr. Weldon enters ch. c. Local, 3 years, by Lightning, dam Maroon, by imp. Glencoe; 76 pounds....4
Dr. Weldon enters b. f. Susie M, by imp. Scythian, dam Young Meg, by imp. Glencoe, 3 years; 80 pounds....5

Time—2:16¾.

This race terminated the meeting, and although the unpropitious weather materially affected its success in a financial point of view, the Society have the satisfaction of knowing that for excellence, as far as the racing itself was concerned, it has never been surpassed in the North. The magnificent contests in the steeple-chase and hurdle race will long be memorable in the records of racing, and will do more to establish on the firm basis of popular favor this kind of sport than anything that has ever been witnessed before. The entire proceedings were characterized by strict order and decorum. A strong and efficient body of Police were on hand, and the presence of Detective Officers BENNETT, WARD and WILSON, of the New-York force, effectually kept away the *chevaliers d'industrie*, whose presence is far from desirable on such occasions. Next season the great improvements contemplated by the Association will have the effect of rendering the Paterson Meeting more than ever popular with the race-going public, and especially with the citizens of New-York. To the Executive Committee the representatives of the Press are indebted for many courtesies and accommodations extended to them during the meeting.

THE OTERO MURDERERS.

The Execution Takes Place at Ten This Forenoon.

To-day, at 10 o'clock, Sheriff MCNAMEE will hang the convicted murderers of Señor OTERO, the Cuban gentleman whose assassination in the City Park of Brooklyn created so marked a sensation but a few months since. In regard to the murder the public are already well informed. Since the conviction and sentence of GONZALES and PELLICIER, their respective counsel, ALEX. MCCUE and WM. C. DE WITT, Esqs., and JOHN D. TOWNSEND, Esq., have been unremitting in their endeavors to secure for them judicial reversals or Executive clemency. Thus far their efforts have been in vain, and Gov. FENTON has expressly declared that he cannot consistently interfere with the sentence of the Court. The final arrangements are made, the gallows is erected, and ISAACS, the most brutally expert executioner of the country, hired for the work. The prisoners have been removed from their cells to the Sheriff's apartments, where, under constant guard they pass their time, alternately seeking such aid as their faithful priests can give them, and bewailing the fate which sends them to the scaffold, leaving VIELA still unharmed. GONZALES said to his senior counsel a day or two since, "Sir, you need have no fears for me. You will see when I die, that you have defended no coward." Despite the many "confessions" printed in the newspapers, it is clear to the minds of those who know the case thoroughly, that as yet the truth has not been published, but one very singular fact has been developed which will go far toward unsettling the minds of jurors hereafter. It will be remembered that a man by the name of PHILLIPS bore quick and willing evidence to show that OTERO, GONZALES and PELLICIER were drinking together at the saloon near the Park. He knew he couldn't be mistaken and all that, which went a great way with the Jury—all of which is effectually squelched by the discovery of the fact that they were not there at all, and not only that, but the discovery of three Swedes who were there at the time, and who look as much like the others as a crow does like a rat. The imaginative memory of some people is hazardous in cases of life and death, and is never to be relied on, for a further elucidation of which the public must wait until the trial of VIELA, which, we understand, will be pressed at an early term by the indefatigable District-Attorney, Judge MORRIS. GONZALES and PELLICIER claim that VIELA was the leader of the enterprise, and that he struck the first blow, that the razors were his, and the bloody clothes, but the conductor swears positively that VILLA left the car, and no evidence has been shown which in any way connects him with the others after they parted at the car. GONZALES made a full statement of the affair yesterday, and if he confirms its truth to-day we will publish it to-morrow. GONZALES is a peculiar man. He was born in Madrid, led a life of dissipation and debauchery, entered the army, served out his term, and then went to Havana. There he led an uneasy life, which culminated in his coming to New-York. Whether he planned the murder there and followed his victim with the persistence, if not the generosity of a hound, or whether it was suggested here, we can never know—confessions don't amount to much when unaccompanied with proofs. He has improved his prison life, learned to speak a little English, reads his Bible and the romances of Spanish literature, looks brighter and more like a man than when he was consigned there, and is altogether a healthy argument in favor of sound prison discipline; that he will meet his fate calmly and with dignity there can be no doubt.

PELLICIER is a Catalan, and treacherous. He has no mental or moral status, knows but little beyond the sensation of the moment, and cares less. It is to be hoped that his confessors will make him appreciate his situation, so that there may be no unseemly scenes upon the scaffold.

In relation to the confession, the Brooklyn *Eagle* of last night says:

> "The main points of the confessions are, that in the first place the prisoner VIELE, who is soon to be tried for the murder, was the principal instigator of it. That GONZALES was not willing at first that the life of OTERO should be sacrificed, but that he was led to it by VIELE; that on the night of the murder VIELE, GONZALES, PELLICIER and OTERO left the Hotel de Barcelona about 7 o'clock in the evening and came to Brooklyn, and that after landing on the Brooklyn side, they went into a house near the ferry and took a drink, and then got on a car, and under VIELE's direction went to the City Park, where the bloody tragedy was committed. There were three weapons among the party—two razors and a dagger. PELLICIER and GONZALES each had one of the razors, and VIELE had the dagger. Shortly after getting into the Park, PELLICIER, in accordance with the plan laid down by VIELE, seized OTERO by the throat and commenced to cut at him with the razor, while VIELE inflicted the wound with the dagger which caused his death. GONZALES was behind cutting away with his razor, and owing to the darkness he inflicted the wounds on the hands of PELLICIER, which subsequently led to his identification. When OTERO fell, VIELE, according to the statement of the others, seized his gold watch and started off, throwing away his dagger as he ran, and arrived about 9:30 at the Hotel de Cuba in a state of the most nervous excitement, while GONZALES remained and rifled the pockets of the victim of their contents. PELLICIER got none of the dead man's effects whatever.

The following from Gov. FENTON makes it reasonably certain that the Otero murderers, GONZALES and PELLICIER—the former being the greater criminal—will be hanged to-day:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Oct. 8, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have carefully considered your application for a respite of the sentence of PELLICIER. Although strongly impressed by your representations in his behalf, yet, after a review of the whole case, I have decided not to interfere with the sentence of the Court. Very respectfully,

REUBEN E. FENTON.

JOHN D. TOWNSEND, Esq., counsel.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican Mass Meeting at Everett Hall.

A Republican mass meeting of the citizens of the Eleventh Assembly District was held last evening at Everett Hall, corner Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street. About 600 persons were present. Mr. WM. R. STEWART, Chairman, called the meeting to order at 7:50 P. M., and introduced Senator O. S. TERRY, of Connecticut, who spoke against the Executive policy of reconstruction, and in favor of FENTON and WOODFORD. The speaker reviewed the causes of the rebellion, and said that, notwithstanding the danger which threatened the Union in that trying period, he considered a more dangerous period followed on the conclusion of the war. The causes of the rebellion still existed, but in a shattered form—that is, the aristocratic landed man-owning element of the South and the doctrine of State rights or secession. They still existed as malignant as ever. The aristocracy of the South rests to-day on serfdom, Slavery being dead. The speaker prophesied that another war would result from this cause unless it were exterminated. Congress had offered an amendment to the Constitution, based, as the speaker supposed, on the causes of the war. This Amendment would exterminate the aristocracy and destroy the doctrine of Secession, but it must be a precedent condition before allowing the South to exercise their functions in the Government. The Democracy insist that Congress has no right to make this condition. But it was idle to incorporate this amendment in the Constitution, because the President had set his imperial power against it. He had no harsh words to utter concerning the President; but when he remembered his record during the war, and then considered it now, pity and shame overcame him. He cared not for the President's policy, but the people's policy. The speaker then discoursed upon the glory of the New-England States, and said that they looked with fear and anxiety upon what turn political events would take in this City. He considered New-York City, however, in sympathy with the people's policy. The speaker closed as follows: "If in this election the great State of New-York, the Empire State of the Republic, shall make known unmistakably its adhesion to a free, just, equal policy toward all men, in my judgment her voice, united with the voices that come ringing up from the West, will be heard all over the broad plains of the South; and the aristocracy will yield, and adopt the great Amendment, and admit the equal rights of all citizens of the Republic—come back to the great council of the Nation, and be welcomed by us there with open arms, and once more a united, homogeneous Republic, we will go on in our career of glory and prosperity, an example and allurement to every nation of the earth." [Great applause.]

Gen. WETMORE proposed three cheers for the speaker, which were given.

THE PRESIDENT—Hon. WM. E. DODGE has received the nomination to Congress in this district to-night. [Great applause.]

Judge TYLER, of Connecticut, was then introduced. He said the President of the United States assumed legislative power. The question before them was whether to stand by the President or the representatives of the people. He was for the people.

A series of humorous remarks were then made, after which Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN made a few remarks, when the meeting adjourned.

Third Assembly District Republican Convention.

The Republican delegates to the Third Assembly District Convention, comprising the Fourth and Fifth Wards of Jersey City, met last evening at the corner of Grove-street and Pavonia-avenue, and unanimously renominated OBADIAH D. FALKENBURG as candidate for Assembly from that District. Immediately after a meeting, which was quite largely attended, was organized by the election of JAMES GOPSIL as Chairman, to rejoice over the recent victories achieved in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa. Hon. GEORGE A. HALSEY, nominee for Congress from the Fifth District, being present, was introduced to the meeting and received a cordial greeting. Mr. HALSEY said, in reference to the election in Newark on Tuesday last, that it was only a skirmish, and that in November next the majority would be fully 2,000. He spoke of the issues now before the country as of vital importance; it is to see whether we reap the fruits of the victory the boys in blue won for us; the people of the South severed their allegiance so far as they could, and now they seek to come back to Congress with increased powers. He, for one, was not willing to admit sworn rebels into Congress, and he believed there were a plenty of loyal men in the South to fill those positions. The contest this Fall is to decide whether we will support a loyal Congress or the policy of ANDREW JOHNSON. He, for one, was opposed to the one-man power. Speeches were made by Major Z. K. PANGBORN and others, and the meeting adjourned.

Ninth District Radical Congressional Convention—No Nomination.

The Radical Congressional Nominating Convention of the Ninth District met last evening, at 8 o'clock, in Dingledien's Hall, Third-avenue, near Fifty-ninth-street. Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT presided, and Mr. JOHN NORTON acted as Secretary. The credentials of the delegates were then presented, their names called, and all found present. On motion, the names of the delegates from each Assembly District were called in their numerical order, and each district delegation presented its candidate. The names of the delegation from the Seventeenth District were first called, and they voted unanimously for the renomination of the present incumbent, WM. A. DARLING. The Nineteenth District voted unanimously for the nomination of Dr. FRANCIS A. THOMAS. The Twentieth District voted for Dr. FRANCIS A. THOMAS, with the exception of one delegate, who voted for WM. A. DARLING. The Twenty-first District stood one for WM. A. DARLING and five for Dr. FRANCIS A. THOMAS. On motion, it was agreed that a majority of the delegates (twelve) should elect. On motion, an informal vote was taken, which resulted in fourteen delegates voting for THOMAS and nine for DARLING. A motion was then made that a formal ballot be taken, pending which, a motion was moved to adjourn to next Tuesday night. Considerable discussion ensued in relation to this motion, after which it was put and lost. A motion subsequently made to adjourn to next Wednesday night, at 8 o'clock, finally prevailed, by a vote of 12 yeas to 11 nays.

Radical Republican Nominating Conventions.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

The Radical Republican Congressional Nominating Convention of the Fifth District met last evening at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street. Mr. E. A. WILLOUGHBY occupied the chair, and Mr. WARREN was chosen Secretary. After the transaction of some routine business, the Convention adjourned to the evening of the 18th inst. without making a nomination.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

The Convention for the Sixth District was held at Judge BULL's Court Room, corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-second-street, Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER was unanimously chosen as its candidate for Congress.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The Convention for the Seventh District met at the Bowery Hotel, ISAAC M. GRAY in the Chair. No nomination was made, and the Convention adjourned to Oct. 18.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The Convention of the Eighth District was presided over by WALDO HUTCHINGS, Esq., Col. ELLIOT F. SHEPARD acting as Secretary.

On motion of Mr. SPENCER KIRBY, an informal ballot was taken, which resulted as follows: W. E. DODGE, 28; JOHN E. FOSTER, 5.

Mr. ALEXANDER WILDER moved that the Convention proceed to a formal ballot. This motion being adopted, the Convention nominated Hon. WM. E. DODGE by a unanimous vote.

Mr. ISAAC J. OLIVER moved that a committee of five be appointed to announce to Mr. DODGE the action of the Convention. The motion was adopted.

The Convention adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chair.

List of Candidates.

The following are the nominations made by the various political parties up to the present time:

RADICAL REPUBLICANS.

For Recorder—John Sedgwick.
For Surrogate—Alexander W. Bradford.
For Congressman, Third District—Simeon B. Chittenden.
For Congressman, Sixth District—Charles S. Spencer.
For Congressman, Eighth District—William E. Dodge.
For Member of Assembly, First District—Thomas Hughes.

DEMOCRATIC UNION.

For Recorder—John H. Anthon.
For Register—Charles G. Halpine.
For Surrogate—Robert D. Holmes.
For Supervisor—Smith Ely, Jr.
For Coroner—William Schirmer.
For Congressmen, Second District—Henry C. Murphy; Third District, William E. Robinson, (long term,) John W. Hunter, (short term,) Gen. Eugene E. Kozlay, (short term,) soldiers' nomination.

MOZART (DEM.)

For Congressman, Eighth District—James Brooks.
For Congressman, Ninth District—Fernando Wood.

M'KEON (DEM.)

For Recorder—John K. Hackett.
For Register—Charles G. Halpine.
For Surrogate—Gideon J. Tucker.
For Congressman, Fourth District—S. S. Cox.

Workingmen's General Committee.

The General Committee of the Workingmen's Independent Political Organization met in accordance with the call. After discussing the policies of the political parties, the question of endorsement was readily disposed of by unanimously endorsing the entire Republican State ticket. Regarding as having in Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, a true patriot, a firm supporter of the workingmen's rights, as well a tried, faithful and most worthy Executive. The following committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the action of the Organization, viz.: J. C. FREEMEN, E. W. PERRY, F. C. STEUDENMIRE, D. E. SULLIVAN, JOHN SEDECK. The indorsement of Congressional nominees and municipal officers was deferred till the adjourned meeting on the 16th inst.

E. W. PERRY, Secretary.

No Nomination.

The Democratic Assembly Convention of the Seventh District met again last evening, but failed to make a nomination. The candidates before the Convention are HENRY M. DIXON, of the Thirteenth Ward, and CALEB L. SMITH. The Convention is equally divided between them. Another meeting will be held at the intersection of Fifth and North Second streets to-night.

Brooklyn Politics.

A number of the former members of the National Democratic County Convention held a meeting at the Capital in Joralemon-street, for the purpose of completing the organization of a new General Committee. A Committee of one from each Assembly District was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and to prepare an address to the Democrats of the County.

The Conservatives of the lower end of the Ninth Ward have formed a new organization, making two Johnson and Hoffman Clubs in the Ward. Both are to act in concert however.

The Republican Convention of the First Assembly District have nominated THOMAS HUGHES for the Assembly.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Union Club have nominated Gen. EUGENE A. KOZLAY as candidate for Congress for the short term in the Third Congressional District. The Democratic candidate is JOHN W. HUNTER, and the Republican SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.

Kings County Second District Democratic Congressional Convention.

This Convention reassembled at Nelson's, in Flatbush, yesterday afternoon, and after several ballotings, the last resulted as follows:

Demas Barnes	17
Martin Kalbfleisch	13
Tunis G. Bergen	7
G. B. Litchfield	5

It being evident that there could be no choice, it was proposed to nominate HENRY C. MURPHY, JR., which was carried by a vote of 22 to 20. The nomination was then made unanimous.

Mr. MURPHY is the son of Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, State Senator.

The Congressional candidates of all parties now in nomination are as follows:

SECOND DISTRICT—Henry C. Murphy, Jr., Dem.; James A. Van Brunt, Rep.

THIRD DISTRICT—Wm. E. Robinson, (long term) Dem.; Simeon B. Chittenden, Rep., (both terms); John W. Hunter, Dem., (short term); Gen. Eugene E. Kozlay, (soldier) short term.

Impartial Suffrage in Williamsburgh.

The colored people of the Eastern District are very active in promoting the cause of impartial suffrage, and have an organization to advance the cause. On Wednesday evening they held a very large and enthusiastic meeting at the African Church, corner of South Third and Eleventh streets. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Messrs. WILLIAMS and PUTNAM, and resolutions were adopted expressing a determination to continue the agitation.

Hudson County Republican Nominations.

A meeting of the delegates to the Republican County Convention was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Newkirk House, Hudson City.

Gen. JOHN RAMSEY was chosen Chairman, and J. W. GILMORE was appointed Secretary. The Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for Sheriff and Coroners, with the following result:

For Sheriff—JACOB MERSELES, renominated. Coroners—ADOLPH KIRSTEN, of Jersey City; JULIUS FEHR, of Hoboken, and WILLARD G. TRIPP, of Hudson City.

A County Executive Committee for the ensuing year was appointed, and the Convention indorsed the nomination of GEORGE A. HALSEY, the nominee for Congress from the Fifth District, and then adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE.—About 8:30 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the residence of Mr. CHRISTOPHER TEEVES, corner of South First and Fifth streets, E. D., but was overcome before any material damage resulted. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, which a little girl had taken into the basement. The girl has not been seen since the accident, but it is believed that she ran into the street when the explosion took place, and that she is safe.

THE GREENPOINT ARSON CASE.—Two men named JOHN PIERSON and JOHN TRACY, who were arrested in New-York last week by Sergt. BRENNAN, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, on suspicion of firing MCWAY's ropewalk, in Meeker-avenue, Greenpoint, on Sunday week, had a hearing before Justice DAILEY yesterday. The evidence against the men was very strong. The Justice remanded them until this morning, when he will render judgment.

THE MURDER OF POLICEMAN HIPWELL.—No new revelations have been made in regard to this mysterious murder. PATRICK SHEFFELIN, *alias* "Boston Jim," who was arrested on suspicion on Wednesday afternoon, was discharged on his own recognizance last evening.

NEW-YORK FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the New-York Firemen's Association, held at their rooms corner of Fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, on Monday evening, the following officers were elected: Henry Wilson, President; Henry Lamb, First Vice-President; Louis J. Parker, Second Vice-President; Robert Wright, Recording Secretary; Geo. W. Lefferts, Corresponding Secretary; Geo. T. Patterson, Treasurer; Jonas L. Coe, John H. Froeligh, Simon P. Shultz, Trustees.

[Advertisement.]

"Once used, they recommend themselves." BURNETT's STANDARD COOKING EXTRACTS, KALLISTON for the complexion; FLORIMEL, the finest perfume in the world, and COCOAINE, the best hair-dressing extant.—*Christian Freeman, Boston.*

[Advertisement.]

A great reduction in price of English Royal Velvet, Body and Tapestry Brussels Carpeting, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Lowell Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, also Ingrain Carpets, at 87½c., $1, $1 25 per yard; Oil-Cloths, 18 feet wide, also 4-4 Oil-Cloths, at 62c. per yard; English Druggets, four yards wide; French Window Shades, Piano and Tables Covers, Rugs, Mats, Church and Office Carpets, at low prices. N. B.—Mr. Anderson does not sell American Brussels. Look for No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

The first favorite in the great race at Jerome Park was *Kentucky*, but the winning one in the great race for public favor is KNOX, the hatter. The efforts of our youths and adults to remain continually up to the mark in style, cannot be crowned with success unless prompt application is made for the new Fall style at the celebrated establishment No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arizona, for Aspinwall—Lieut.-Com. J. H. Russell, wife and nurse; Mrs. W. E. Perry and child, Rev. Mrs. M. Kellogg, Miss F. Brockway, Miss Lewis, Miss Wing, Mrs. J. Y. Wilson, Miss Jennie Sherwin, Mrs. Louisa Miller, Ernest A. Dinicke, Mrs. J. M. Bogart, 2 children, 2 infants and nurse; G. H. Fosay, H. E. Williams, Miss Clara Thompson, L. Thompson, L. H. Davis, F. Koster, wife and child, Mrs. Sophie Keer, A. Koster, wife and family; Miss Bertha Stormer, G. P. Jessup, Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne, E. M. Adams, Edward Newman, A. Winer, D. C. Haskins, N. B. Caidwalader, wife and family, Miss Delia West, Mrs Hatson, infant and nurse, Mrs. Denniss, child and infant, Alex. Baker, A. G. Hanson, John Rafferty, Wm. H. Steirger, S. D. Smith, A. E. Whittaker, Mrs. Rogsdale, Fritz Borhmer, A. Macartney, J. G. Seiaga, B. Scoone and wife, Montgomery Fletcher, Miss Scaone, Wm. Scaone, J. M. Tribinis, Henry Hamilton, T. Birdsall and wife, W. Crocker, R. B. Gray and wife, Mrs. J. E. Stuart and child, O. Lawton, Mrs. M Quinn, Mrs. E. M. Mull and child, C. Beach, H. M Heuston, wife and child, Rev. J. A. Skinner, H. Decker, Mrs. D. P. Hunt, Mrs. S. E. Chambers, two children and nurse, Geo. Cullins, Mrs. S. M. Enos and child, Ed. Conners, H. Knight, Geo. M. Wheeler, Chas. B. Norton and wife Mrs. H. S. Waterman, Mrs. S. R. Richardson, Miss P. Cash, Mrs. Mary A. Chase and child, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship Costa Rica, for Hong Kong—H. H. Gardner, Alfred Phelps, Col. James H. Phinney, wife, 2 children and nurse, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Johnson, Frank Hussey, Henry J. Sweeny, John R. Fitton, Frank Myreidge, Peter Sterling, Mr. Surrage, Mr. Scott, Mr. McDonald, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—A. D. Bache, Thomas Murphy, Thomas C. Nelson, W. A. Bachman and lady, Mrs. M. O'Brien, Miss Mary Hammond, Miss Mary Sheridan, Mrs. J. E. Lewis, E. Black, A. W. Lyons, Mrs. M. O'Neill, Miss M. O'Neill, Mrs. Pratt and boy, and 4 in the steerage.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall—Chester Holmes, Mrs. A. Gamble and two children, W. H. Friend, Capt. E. H. Shaw, Benjamin Dove, John Landers, H. P. Whyte, U. S. N., Mrs. H. Finney, Mrs. E. Berry, George A. Theall, C. M. Theall, Capt. O. H. Ernst, Wm. Newell and wife, Mrs. R. K. Mariner, H. A. Cott and wife, George B. Snell and wife, B. R. Johnson and wife, Max H. Stopp, wife and child, Henry Lund, John White, Wm. F. Day and wife, E. L. H. Gardiner, Miss S. M. N. Cummings, Mrs. Robt. West and two children, Wm. Coddington, Mrs. C. Cox, J. L. Derby, wife and child, Glendy King, Mrs. P. T. Watkins, N. W. Spaulding, wife and two children, J. L. Chase, Mrs. T. H. Morse and child, Julia Abbott, David Bailey, J. Montgomery, Eugene Entoine and wife, Mme. E. Lee, T. Bailey, wife and 3 children, John Williams, Emile Ferrero, George Athem, H. C. Bailey, wife and seven children, P. A. Brown, James Kirby, sister and three children, T. R. Herbert, S. Deal, D. B. Northrup, C. Bonfant and wife, James S. Curras, Mrs. M. Ferguson, daughter and two children, Mrs. Brisseau and infant, Israel Fortin, Kendall Watt, wife and child, Lewis Jette, Mrs. E. Bloomfield and four children, A. Franklin and wife, James Dougherty, Dan. Connor, C. H. Porter, H. Haly, wife and three children, H. Gastan, Dr. S. K. Baker, Wm. Turner, J. A. Cromwell, W. K. Springer and wife, A. Parker, Mrs. Fanny Mayer, Vincent Crynanzo, W. S. Duncan, J. Riley, J. McGuire, A. J. McKay and brother, O. S. Colwell, G. E. Sailor, P. E. Plate and wife, John E. Fall, J. C. and T. B. Hearn, R. Rogers, John Willeston, Mrs. A. Pratt and two children, A. Boyd, G. H. Muller and wife, Wm. S. Mead, Mr. Ribon and wife, Juan Ribon, A. Davison, Dr. M. L. Hine, John Davy, J. Table, W. E. T. Merrill, Capt. E. D. Sules, Capt. Hutchins, Capt. Burrows, E. Casalio, wife and child; G. Herbert, Maclaine Brother, L. Lamonille and wife, C. Schute, Jas. Dewey, Jos. Priest, C. Livingston, C. Newell and daughter, and 170 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 08 | Sun sets...... 5 25 | Moon sets..... 8 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 51 | Gov. Island.10 40 | Hell Gate.....12 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; City of Dublin, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Monaka, Libby, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; E'en B. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Circassian, Gregory, Antwerp, Continental Mail Steamship Co.

Steamers Nereus, Behrsa, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Salvor, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Marmion, Bearce, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley & Co.; Archer, Creevey, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman; D. H. Ryerson, Gardner, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Bark Hermine, (Dan.,) Eerg, London, Sloman & Edye.

Brigs Venus, (Br.,) Welsh, Harbor Grace, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Atlanta, (Br.,) Whelan, Harbor Grace, M. E. Greene & Currie; Edith & Mary, (Br.,) Faulkner, Queenstown for orders, Geo. F. Bulley; Southern Cross, (Br.,) Burns, Barbados, via Georgetown, S. C., A. Smithers & Co.; James Coffill, (Br.,) Coffill, Windsor, A. Smithers & Co.

Schooners Fleetwood, Garden, Dighton, G. N. Stranahan; Milton, Skinner, Portsmouth, Va., P. D. Collins; Navigator, Wicks, St. Pierre, Mart., B. J., Wenberg; D. N. Richards, Sears, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Margaret Platt, Blizzard, Wilmington, Del., T. L. Kneeland; Comet, Mitchell, Machias, Holyoke & Murray; G. W. Carpenter, Fitzgerald, Weymouth, Mass., J. R. Haviland.

Sloop Blackstone, Jackson, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Europe, (Fr.,) Lemarie, Havre Sept. 27, via Brest 28th, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie.

Steamship Catharine Whiting, Baker, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Pierson. The schr. Lottie, from South America, was at Smithville, N. C., in distress.

Steamship Mercedita, Williams, Mobile Sept. 29, via Key West Oct. 3, with cotton and naval stores to Smith & Dunning. Has had strong easterly gales the entire passage. Has been detained at the Lower Quarantine.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston Oct. 6, with mdse. and passengers to A. Leary. On the morning of the 8th fell in with schr. Mary McKee, of and from Philadelphia for Mobile, with rudder and jibboom gone. Took her in tow and brought her safely to Hampton Roads; from thence had strong easterly winds.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall Oct. 3, with passengers, mails and treasure to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Cumberland, Robinson, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Chas. A. Whitney. Has had strong N. E. winds the whole passage. Oct. 9, between Capes Hatteras and Lookout, saw steamship Charles W. Lord, bound S.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Price, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana 6th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Ship Caroline, (Brem.,) Stricker, Bremen Aug. 15, with mdse. and 370 passengers to Cæsar & Pauli. Encountered strong westerly gales on the passage; lost and split sails. Had 5 deaths—children—on the passage.

Ship Liverpool, Chamberlain, London Aug. 24, with mdse. and 95 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Sept. 26, lat. 41 42, lon. 44 20, saw the wreck of a brig waterlogged and dismasted.

Brig Chimborazo, Hatch, Bangor 2½ ds., with timber to order. Oct. 10, 10½ P. M., off Stratford Light, while the Captain was casting off the mainstaysail-sheet, he was knocked overboard by the mainstaysail; hove the brig to and lowered a boat, and was cruising about for an hour, but could not find him; heard him call once after the boat was lowered. He was of middling height, dark complexioned, black hair and eyes, and had on at the time he was lost a large overcoat, with the sleeves torn off, light check-colored pants, and comforter. Any person having any information as to the whereabouts of the body, will please address Mr. Wm. Farrar, Islesboro, Me. The Captain's name was Wm. E. Hatch.

Brig Wild Hunter, (of Halifax,) Veile, St. Jago, Cuba, 10 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co. Sld. in co. with brig P. Palmer, for New-York.

Brig Mystery, (Br.,) Goldsworthy, Harbor Grace, N. F., 17 ds., with oil to Whitman & Co.

Brig Marie, (Fr.,) Rebours, St. Pierre, N. F., Sept. 22, with fish to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Angostura, Lusekam, Ciudad Bolivar 21 ds., with hides, &c., to E. Pavenstadt & Co.

Schr. Volunteer, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Holmes, Rio Grande 68 ds., with hides, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co. 7th inst., in the Gulf Stream, picked up a box containing a carboy of fluid, with letters J. E. S. marked on it.

Schr. Mary Louise, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. J. E. Hoyt, Dissoway, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. E. H. Atwood, Rich, Gardiner, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Anna M. Edwards, Ellis, Providence.
Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.
Schr. Charles Cooper, Snow, Newport.
Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, Bath, with lumber.
Schr. S. Tuttle, Lock, Rockport, with stone.
Schr. Albion, Smith, Bangor, with lumber.
Schr. Wm. E. Leggett, Robbins, Providence.
Schr. H. A. Godfrey, ——, Providence.
Schr. A. W. Collins, Tooker, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. A. Jayne, Jayne, Baltimore.
Schr. Addie P. Avery, Avery, New-Haven.

SAILED—Steamships Arizona, Costa Rica and Gen. Barnes.

WIND—At sunset, N. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 11—Arr. steamer Arios, from Philadelphia.

Also arr. steamers Theodore D. Wagner, Charleston; Wm. P. Clyde, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Saratoga, for Norfolk, has anchored inside of Sandy Hook on account of the heavy N. E. gale; also the steamship City of Port-au-Prince, for Apalachicola.

The ship Trimountain, from Liverpool, is at anchor at the S. W. Spit.

Spoken, &c.

Amelia Gearing—bark, from Cardiff for New-York, Oct. 8, lat. 36 35, lon. 73 25.

Addie Waters—schr., for Maranham, Oct. 8, lat. 38 10, lon. 68 40.

Export—brig, from Lingan for Newport, R. I., Oct. 8, lat. 40 51, lon. 64 47.

Fawn—brig, for Kingston, Jam., Oct. 3, lat. 36 35, lon. 71 50.

Suliote—bark, from Bangor for Port-au-Prince, Oct. 8, lat. 36 35, lon. 73 25.

Foreign Ports.

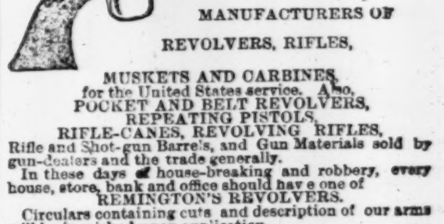
At Rio Grande, Aug. 5, brig Ella, for New-York in 2 ds.; schr. Savage, just arrived.

CURTAIN DECORATIONS

IN EVERY DESIRABLE QUALITY, STYLE AND PRICE.
LACE CURTAINS VERY LOW.
BLANKETS AND COUNTERPANES.
BED AND TABLE LINENS.

WALRAVEN
686 BROADWAY.

E. REMINGTON & SONS.



MANUFACTURERS OF REVOLVERS, RIFLES,
MUSKETS AND CARBINES,
for the United States service. Also,
POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE-CANES, REVOLVING RIFLES,
Rifle and Shot-gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by gun-dealers and the trade generally.
In these days of house-breaking and robbery, every house, store, bank and office should have one of
REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.
Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished upon application.
E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

LADIES'

Misses', Children's and Infant's English Merino Underclothing, Vests, &c., one of the finest assortments in the City, at very attractive prices, at the new retail store of SMITH & FOWLER, No. 499 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Block.) N. B.—This is the only place in the City where can be found a *full line* of Bradley's "Duplex Elliptic" Skirts for ladies, misses and children. Child's skirts, 50c.; misses', 60c.; young ladies' $1; ladies', in all styles, 40 to 100 springs, at low prices. Ladies' and Men's Furnishing in great variety.

DR. AMOS JOHNSON'S
DELICIOUS
AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER.
As a delightful mouth-cleanser and teeth-preserver has no equal. It has been used by our best citizens twenty-five years. Prepared at No. 73 East 12th-st., by a dentist of thirty years' experience, where testimonials from eminent chemists can be seen. Druggists supplied.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 583, Oct. 11, 1866.
75, 28, 33, 40, 49, 36, 59, 30, 6, 18, 68, 13, 8.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 584, Oct. 11, 1866.
26, 15, 25, 17, 35, 68, 30, 16, 12, 59, 3, 60, 13, 52, 74.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 483, Oct. 11, 1866.
6, 25, 33, 75, 4, 16, 62, 54, 55, 33, 34, 26, 1.
SHELBY—CLASS NO. 484, Oct. 11, 1866.
39, 70, 12, 49, 22, 23, 75, 62, 9, 30, 57, 10, 55, 53, 65.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 11, 1866.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for Taxes on Personal Property will be opened for payment at this office on SATURDAY next, 13th of October. Due notice will be given when the Books for Real Estate will be open.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.